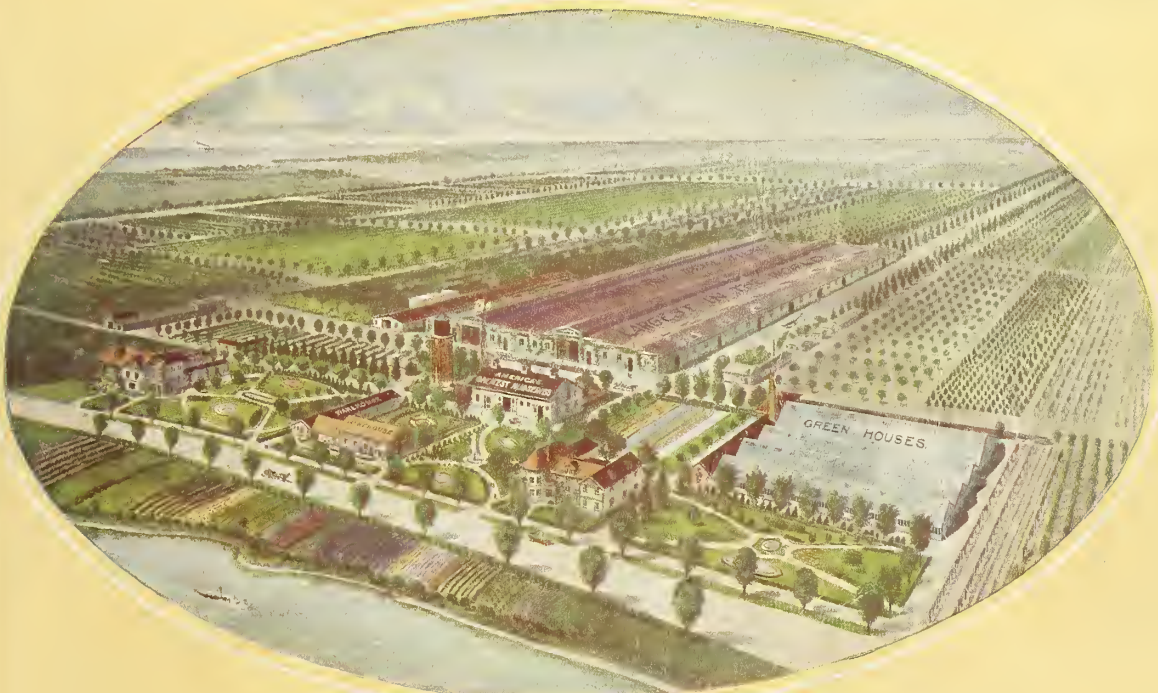


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GREENING'S DESCRIPTIVE BOOK OF
NURSERY PRODUCTS
for the PARK, GARDEN, ORCHARD and LAWN



PLANT OF THE GREENING NURSERIES

THE GREENING NURSERY CO.,
MONROE, MICHIGAN

LARGEST GROWERS OF TREES IN THE WORLD

THE GREENING NURSERY CO.

MONROE, MICHIGAN

Established 1850

Capital Stock \$200,000.00

OFFICERS:



CHAS. E. GREENING
President
Horticulturist



BENJ. J. GREENING
Vice President
General Manager



ROY M. SPERRY
Secretary

THIS IS AN ORGANIZATION OF EXPERTS

These men have learned that a strong organization is necessary to carry on a large, well instituted business and have surrounded themselves with a force of efficient helpers.



EDW. G. GREENING
Treasurer

THE GREENING NURSERY CO.

has adopted a high standard in the development and administration of their business.

Their business activities are permeated with a high sense of business honor.

From this HIGH STANDARD We Invite YOUR TRADE



We have the best of everything that a high class and reputable nursery can offer.



We are EVERGREEN specialists.



COUNTRY HOME OF CHAS. E. GREENING

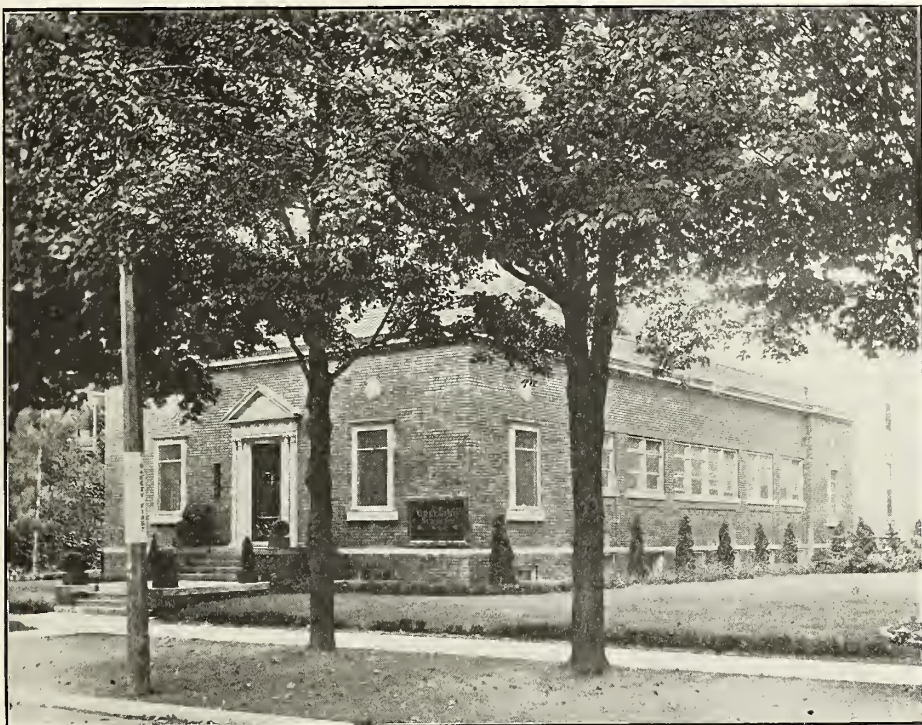
The grounds surrounding the Greening mansion on the farm represent one of the most beautiful sceneries found in America. It is here that the family spends the summer months.

Introductory

WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF OUR CATALOGUE we again gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increased patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm in the past.

OUR NURSERIES ARE TODAY THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. For several years our business has continued to double each year. Our motto, "**to strive to excel,**" to go forward, to advance, to improve our conditions, has proven an unbounded success. Attention is called to our marvelous achievements in business, also the facilities and advantages for propagating high class Nursery Stock, so profusely illustrated in this catalogue.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT was like a small rippling brook, wending its way unfalteringly onward, through almost overwhelming obstacles, gradually increasing in volume and power, until the ripples changing into a roaring, surging torrent, sweep onward into the gulf of prosperity with irresistible magnitude and power. It is with a feeling of great pride and satisfaction that we direct the attention of the reader to the years of progress and success in the advancement of an honorable and upright nursery business. **We employ original and up-to-date methods in every department;** the stale and time-worn methods of the old



OUR NEW OFFICE BUILDING

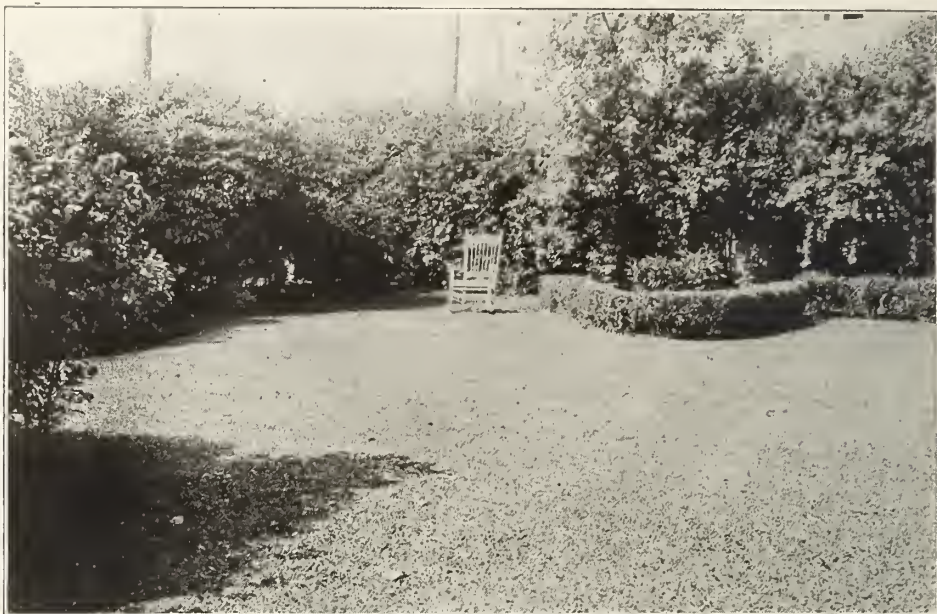
A magnificent structure built of Red Velvet brick and trimmed with white Terra Cotta of classic design. This building has been pronounced the finest nursery office building in the world. The interior is finished in rich mahogany and plate glass partitions. The Bee Hive spirit prevails in every one of the fourteen office departments.

school nurserymen have been discarded long ago. **No other nurserymen can offer better experience on the subject of fruit growing and landscape architecture on a larger scale, than we can.**

WE EMBODY IN THIS CATALOGUE numerous illustrations, true photographs, actual and correct views of our **Nursery Grounds, Parks, Trees, Shrubbery, Drives, etc.** Those beautiful pictures tell their own story better than words—a story that can be read at a glance, a story so pointed as to appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. However attractive those pictures may appear, they give but a faint conception of the grandeur and luxuriance of verdure to be seen at our Nurseries during the growing season.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. With but one or two exceptions in America we are the only recognized nurserymen who are giving special attention to landscape gardening and who furnish their own creations in landscape designs, drawings and specifications, for all kinds of parks, private estates, ornamental gardens and commercial orchards. A life-long study and experience in nursery work enable us to give reliable information on the very best and most desirable stock to plant to suit every climate and condition.

Beautify your home with trees and plants.



A COSY CORNER IN THE GARDEN

Designed to furnish a shady nook for an afternoon loafing place. Photograph taken in the town place of O. J. Mulford, Detroit, Michigan. Greening design.

Our Facilities



1500 Acres of the Richest Land



YOUR attention is directed to our facilities, briefly sketched in the following paragraphs:

We now have 1500 acres devoted to the propagation of nursery stock. The soil is the richest and most fertile sort of clay loam, underlaid with a porous clay subsoil. Thousands of dollars have been expended in underdraining and improving the soil for the growing of the highest quality of nursery stock.

Our climate, too, is one of our big assets. It is lovely, cool and healthy, and tempered by the breezes of Lake Erie, which lies on the east of our great farms. Such conditions as these never fail to produce perfectly hardy and healthy stock with clean, smooth, sturdy bodies and large bunches of fibrous roots. Now, is there any question that this parcel of land upon which Greening's BIG Nurseries operate, is justly called one of the richest in America?

"A finer lot of stock never came into this territory"—G. E. Cooper, Utica, Mich.



GREENINGS' LABORATORIES OF RESEARCH

Careful Handling and Skillful Packing

WE beg to call the attention of planters to a sad fact. We refer to the careless handling of nursery stock by nurserymen before shipment and the slipshod manner of packing. A vast amount of nursery stock reaches its destination in a condition fit only for the brush heap, as the result of careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days, and in many instances are shipped without necessary packing material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition, even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud before packing them away into the boxes, bales, or into a car, and are filled in with plenty of moist packing material to insure safe transportation to destination. In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

Plant a bed of Peonies. The most gorgeous flower.



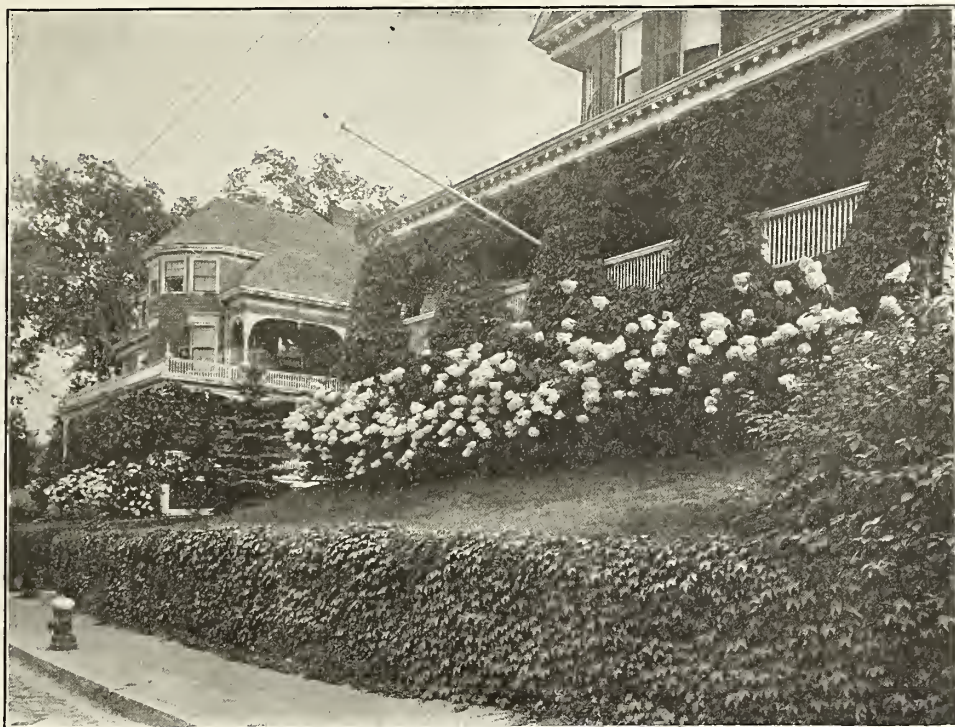
SPIREA VAN HOUTI AS A HOUSE BANKING

The Spirea Van Houti may well be considered one of the most beautiful of the hardy flowering shrubs, either as an individual plant or for grouping.

Our Mammoth Storage Cellars are the Largest in the World

OUR grand storage buildings give an interesting example of modern genius in the storage and care of nursery stock. They are eight in number, built of quarried stone and representing the investment of large capital. Total area of storage room, 200,000 square feet, being the largest in the world; capacity, over thirty million trees and almost unlimited numbers of shrub plants. With the facilities we have for the perfect storage of stock, we are prepared to meet emergencies arising from shipping stock during the winter and late spring. Stock is handled and packed in these buildings without exposure to sun, wind or frost. The carelessness among nurserymen generally in handling trees and shrubs, if seen by planters, would prove a big surprise. Live stock is handled too much like brush from the clearings. Is it any wonder that there are so many disappointed planters? Under our system of winter storage and packing we actually retain the perfect growing condition without deterioration in any form, from the time the plant is dug until the planter receives it ready for planting. A cold storage room to hold over stock for very late shipments is in connection with these buildings.

Deutzia Gracilis is a fine low-growing shrub.



HOME BEAUTIFYING SKILLFULLY DONE

It did not require any elaborate drawings to accomplish this splendid result. The porch posts have merely been planted to *Ampelopsis Veitchi* (Boston Ivy). The *Hydrangea Arborescens* have been set in front of the porch, and an ugly stone fence in the front has been covered up with some more of the beautiful Ivy plants. So simple and yet so elaborate.

The Modern Art of Home Beautifying

Home beautifying by means of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants becoming the most popular of all home improvement activities

TODAY the art and science of landscape gardening is of great importance to every land-owner, it matters not whether the property be a small city or suburban lot, a vast estate, or the farm. The home surroundings can be vastly improved and values greatly enhanced by judicious expenditure in landscape work. There is no one feature that more surely indicates the home of refinement than the surroundings of the dwelling. The modern, practical man fully realizes all this and that if he improves his property with trees and shrubs, and a garden—to satisfy his longing for beautiful home surroundings, if only to a limited degree—he has increased the value of his property from twenty-five to fifty per cent, besides leaving a rich heritage to his family and friends for generations to come. Not only the owner receives unbounded happiness and pleasure, from landscape improvements, but every one who passes his grounds shares in it. Every beautifier of his grounds is a public benefactor—individual effort makes the city beautiful. Cities make communities and communities make the nation. The development of the landscape is therefore more than a local matter, it is a matter of national interest. We invite your attention to the pages which follow.

The "Juliet" rose is most distinctive in its coloring.



AN ARTISTIC COMBINATION OF EVERGREENS

Koster's Blue and Colorado Blue spruce are used here, adding charm and attraction to the scene. The trees in the background are Birch, Maple and other standard shade trees.

A Fact to Remember

A MODERN HOUSE costs a great deal of money, and much of the cost is incurred for beauty's sake. And it is money well spent. It is human nature—the best type of human nature—to like beautiful surroundings. A large portion of the expenditure on a house is devoted to the little graces of ornamentation that are the very yeast of life—a frieze here, a moulding there, a higher polish everywhere. These are the things that ennoble life, that give a sparkle to the eye and shape a smile upon the lip.

And yet many people who are very particular about the finish of a house and its interior appointments are utterly indifferent to the outlook from their windows. They spend, as a matter of course, considerable money for pictures to hang on their walls—usually of someone else's pictured home—never once thinking that a small investment will make a living picture of their own homes. And the amazing thing is that many otherwise progressive and well intentioned people take that point of view.

As a matter of fact, one-half the money we spend on our houses is for beauty. The other half would erect the same four warm walls and the same roof, but without the knickknacks of ornamentation. But we go further than this. We like to have beautiful walls and beautiful pictures on them. An earthen floor would do, but we prefer polished hardwood. And all this art has come about because our souls can see; for art is but beauty seen with the eye of the soul. Those who see no beauty in anything have no soul.

At what point shall we cease our expenditures for decorative improvements? Having spent 50% extra on the house itself, would an outlay of 5% on the grounds be extravagant?

And know you this, that the garden will grow into greater beauty and value year by year. It is the only investment that will continue to appreciate, while the house and all its appointments begin to wear away as soon as they are used. The same sun and the same rain that cause the house to deteriorate and finally disintegrate are the garden's dearest friends.

Climbing plants add the finishing touch to a porch or wall.



INFORMAL GARDEN WITH LARGE OPEN LAWN

The shrubs near the house are *Spirea Van Houti*, Barberry and other common sorts are intermixed in the mass plantings. The large tree is an Elm.

Special Message to Landscape Architects

OWING to the immensity of our business in the landscape department, we grow a special line of ornamentals for a select landscape trade, and our stock comprises many rare novelties, not found in a general nursery; besides, we know the requirements of this class of work. Our clients will never receive small, puny, mail-size specimens of shrubs such as are sent out by some nurseries, and which usually die after a few weeks in the garden; nor will they receive old, overgrown, decrepit specimens that are almost ready for the brush pile.

The wonderful results obtained in our work are due largely to the high quality of stock which we ourselves grow, and which is no higher in price than the inferior stock offered by the ordinary nurseryman. Greening's BIG Nurseries are located in a northern latitude, where the stock is acclimated to the most severe conditions, so that it cannot fail to do well when transplanted to your grounds, and will grow more thrifty and beautiful year after year. Our Michigan climate produces absolutely hardy stock—the foundation that assures permanent and lasting results from our work. We have hundreds of acres of the richest and most fertile soil, where thousands of dollars have been expended in underdraining and preparing the soil for the growing of the highest quality of nursery stock. We dig with steam power wherever possible, and get practically all the roots. We have the largest frost-proof storage cellars in the world and all packing operations are carried on under roof. In fact, our location, climate, and facilities for handling our work in the very best manner are unsurpassed and we have no hesitation in inviting you to visit our mammoth nurseries and see for yourself.



A BACK YARD SCENE IN MOST ANY TOWN

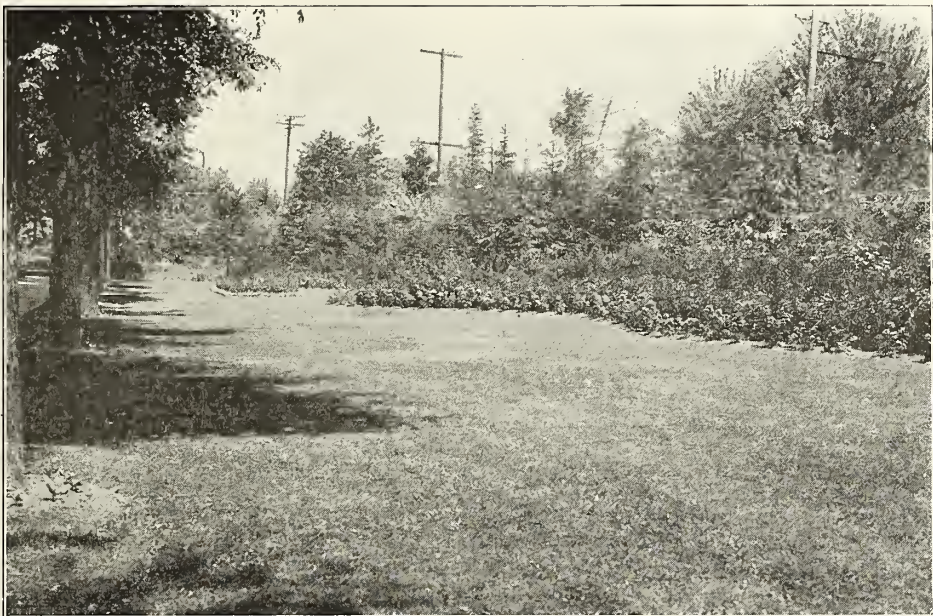
Beauty spots of this sort are to be found in most towns where life is worth living. Notice that the houses in the picture are only ordinary structures, but they have been increased in value several hundred dollars by judicious small expenditures in planting.

How to Proceed with the Beautifying of Your Home

THE art of landscape gardening is based on certain principles that are applicable to all grounds, large and small. It should be understood at the outset that it is just as easy or just as difficult to lay out small grounds as large, for the same principles are involved in both; with this exception, that on small grounds the lines should be drawn with more care and with more intensity of expression. The little cottage garden can be made just as charming in its way as the spacious grounds of a lordly estate. Good taste in gardening is not essentially different from good taste in music, sculpture, architecture, or any other form of art; it is an appeal to the aesthetic nature and cultural refinement of man.

In landscape work, no more than in the painting of a masterpiece, can hard and fast rules be laid down. Every place presents conditions peculiar to itself and requires individual treatment. In general, plantings should be in groups and masses, with here and there individual specimens, but with plenty of open lawn for light, air and view. Strictly speaking, however, there are two general kinds of garden composition: the informal or natural, and the formal or geometrical. Each of these two styles has its admirers and each one finds its place in the scheme of beautifying according to local conditions and the requirements of the particular case.

The Silver Maple is the best for street planting.



A MOST ARTISTIC AND EFFECTIVE SCREEN

This picture illustrates how easy it is to shut out an unsightly object, and at the same time create an artistic lawn effect. The length of this border is about 400 feet. The trees are Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitae, Pines, Balsam Fir, Ailanthus, Weir's Maple, Mulberry, Birch, Prunus Pissardi, etc. The front border is of Baby Rambler Roses, the next row back of this is Hydrangea Paniculata, then a row of Spirea Van Houti, and back of this among the trees are tall-growing shrubs.

In this department of our catalogue or descriptive book we are giving you a very complete list of the different plants used in creating a landscape. Descriptions have been carefully written and the growing habits of the various plants given.

Should you wish to plan your own improvements you can, of course, select and order your material from this catalogue. We will gladly give you quantity prices on the things that you intend using. The planting also you can do yourself by carefully following the instructions given elsewhere in this book.

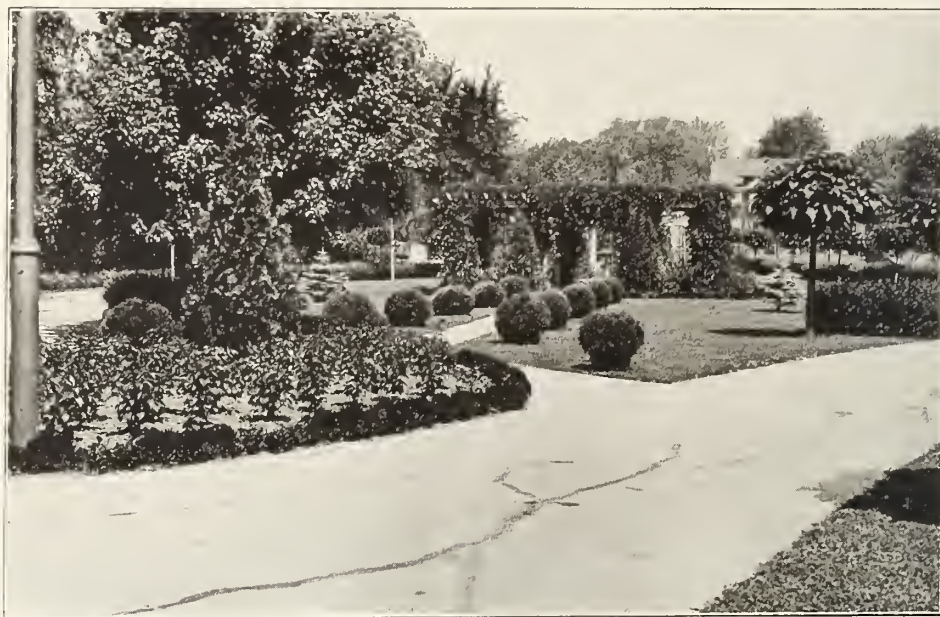
If, however, you desire that we should draw plans, submit suggested planting lists, and handle your work from start to finish, we will be glad to do so. We have a complete Landscape Department whose time is entirely given over to developing landscape work for our patrons. A post card or a telephone call will bring an expert to your door without delay.

Our Architects will be glad in any case to incorporate **your** ideas into their plans and your personal suggestions will be received and acted upon.

Remember this; that while we are specialists in large jobs, we are always glad to give special attention to small orders as well. You may be free at any time to send us an order for a small number of plants which you may want to fill in vacant places on your grounds. We will fill any order from one dollar up and you will find our service as good in the case of small business as in the larger contracts.

"GET THE BEAUTY HABIT"

"I feel proud of my nice orchard"—John Ferwerda, Falmouth, Mich.



English garden with driveway surrounding it designed and planted by us. Rose bed with Boxwood edgings in foreground. The globe-shaped dwarf Evergreens are *Thuya Globosa*. The garden pergola is covered with American Ivy. A most beautiful bit of landscape work on the F. C. Burden estate, Detroit.

Evergreens and Conifers

THE landscape gardener is no longer content to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, shelter-belts, screens and hedges, but as new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering plants and shrubs of early spring, for the berries of autumn and as a tracery for the bright barks and twigs of winter. Beautiful beds of permanent color can be formed by growing together sorts of moderate growth, with contrasting foliage of which there are the golden, the silver-hues, and the many shades and tints of green. Few trees or plants give so much cheer and add so much attractiveness to the winter landscape as do the pines, the spruces, the arbor vitae and the many other varieties of evergreens. Doubtless you have sometimes looked with a dread upon the apparent dreariness of winter, as the leaves were being stripped by each frost from the deciduous trees and shrubs. Then you should plant some feathery foliaged white pine or stately blue spruce, or some other variety of evergreen that will bring a new delight in the dreariest days of winter and transform desolation to beauty and pleasure. With each snow you will see beautiful pictures, as the white mantle is draped fantastically upon the deep green foliage.

Many varieties, such as arbor vitae, respond readily to severe pruning—in fact, they may be trimmed into almost any desired shape or form. For this reason they are often used in trimmed hedges and for fanciful figures in the formal garden.

Greening's Evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, and are root- and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will

"Greenings have treated me right for eighteen years"—B. L. Broderson, Stony Ridge, Ohio



Evergreens, such as Mugho Pine, Thuya Hovei, Thuya Siberica, and Thuya Occidentalis, are indispensable for creating extraordinary specimen effects. These varieties are seen in this photograph.

transplant successfully to new homes with only ordinary care. Contrary to a rather prevalent belief, most evergreens are easily transplanted. We pack them so that the root fibres are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the roots from drying out from exposure to the air and sun until the stock is planted, its successful growth is reasonably assured.

In planting evergreens, dig a large enough hole to take in all the roots and the soil which was shipped with the roots. After planting, soak the ground around the tree thoroughly with water and apply a covering of good straw manure to retain the moisture around the tree. Shade the tree with paper or burlap for the first two or three weeks so that the hot sun may not strike the tree directly until it has had a chance to start growing.

Evergreens and Conifers

Let it be first understood that Evergreens come in a great variety of sizes and shapes. There are tall slim specimens as well as short stocky trees. No two trees, of course, can be exact counterparts although it is always easy to select two trees which compare well with one another and which might be called a pair.

The price of Evergreen trees is graduated according to **height** and **spread**. Customers intending to purchase Evergreens in considerable numbers will please us by coming right to the nurseries and selecting the trees. The trees may be tagged right in the block where they grow and will be dug and shipped without the tags being removed.

We will ship no Evergreens without a **Ball of Earth**.

The variety list follows.

Nothing finer than a Halls Japan Honeysuckle. Grows fast, Blooms sweet.



SHIPPING A CAR LOAD OF LARGE EVERGREENS FROM OUR NURSERIES

You will notice from the snow in the picture that these evergreens were shipped in winter. Certainly it can be done. Merely dig the tree with a frozen ball of earth. In the spring the tree will wake up and grow and will never realize that it has been moved.

ABIES. Fir

- A. Balsamea** (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.
- A. Concolor** (Silver Fir of Colorado). Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree.
- A. Veitchii** (Veitch's Silver Fir). A very rare and beautiful species, of slender outline; leaves are slightly grooved and silvery blue on under-surface; easily pliable. Forms a handsome specimen.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae

- B. Orientalis** (Chinese Arborvitae). Bushy and upright in growth and very attractive foliage arranged in flat, vertical leaves.
- B. Orientalis Aurea** (Chinese Golden Arborvitae). A variety of Orientalis. Has bright golden green foliage, very noticeable in the spring.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

- J. Chinensis** (Chinese Juniper). A handsome, dense shrub with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches.
- J. Chinensis Aurea** (Golden Chinese Juniper). One of the finest evergreens. Of spreading habit and with beautiful gold-marked foliage.
- J. Chinensis Foemina**. Very decorative, upright, pyramidal bush, with rather spreading branches; more slender than the type.
- J. Chinensis Neaboriensis**. Foliage closely set and rigid, making the bush quite prickly. The rich, glaucous color is fine in summer; pyramidal; dense habit.
- J. Chinensis Pendula**. Forms a handsome, dense, spreading, pendulous shrub, with dark green foliage.
- J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana**. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

"Your dealings with me have been most satisfactory"—A. F. Mead, Battle Creek, Mich.



Juniperus Glauea or Blue Juniper—the most attractive Juniper for decorative work.

- J. Chinensis Procumbens.** A trailing form of Chinensis, particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering.
- J. Chinensis Recurva.** Shrub or small evergreen tree with spreading and recurving branches. Fine foliage.
- J. Communis (English Juniper).** Low-growing bush, sometimes of prostrate habit; light glaucous foliage arranged at right angles to branch separately.
- J. Communis Var. Aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper).** Of spreading growth, with bright golden foliage throughout the year; a distinct and charming variety.
- Var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper).** A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable.
- Var. Suecica (Swedish Juniper).** A small-sized, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.
- Var. Glauea (Glaucous Cedar).** The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery-bluish foliage, render it very distinct and desirable.
- J. Excelsa Stricta.** Very symmetrical, conical outline. Foliage glaucous and arranged around the branch in threes, dense and prickly.
- J. Japonica.** Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place on a slope.
- J. Japonica Aurea.** Small, splendid golden, scaly leaves closely adpressed to branchlets, giving a consistent color throughout the spreading bush, which is distinct and attractive.
- J. Japonica Variegata.** Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots.
- J. Sabina (Savin Juniper).** A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork.
- J. Sabina Fastigiata.** Erect shrub, of columnar habit, with dark green leaves.
- J. Sabina Prostrata.** Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny positions.
- J. Sabina Tamariscifolia (Gray-Carpet Juniper).** A distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging.
- J. Virginiana (Red Cedar).** A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.
- J. Alba Spica (Variegated Red Cedar).** The same as the preceding, with branches of creamy white interspersed among the green.
- J. Virginiana Canaertii.** A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, thus presenting a novel and pretty picture.
- J. Elegantissima (Golden Cedar).** Forms a columnar tree, while the side branchlets curve over effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage; effective in winter; very distinct.
- J. Schottii.** A fine, hardy evergreen, of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery.
- J. Virginiana Tripartita.** The rather prickly foliage is grayish; robust habit, forming a wide, irregular bush.



BLOCK OF KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

The Koster Blue Spruce, with its silvery blue foliage, is the most wonderfully attractive evergreen in cultivation. It is of slow growth when young and trees three to four feet high are usually about 10 years old, hence the high price. The Koster spruce is hard to propagate; the trees are grafted when small on *N. spruce* root, and, as will be seen by the picture, require careful training to make them grow straight at the beginning. The Koster is entirely different from Colorado Blue spruce and must not be confused with this variety.

LARIX. Larch

L. Europaeus (European Larch). An elegant, rapid and pyramidal-growing tree, with light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree.

PICEA. Spruce

P. Alba (White Spruce). A native tree of medium size, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable.

P. Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below. A valuable evergreen tree.

P. Excelsa (Norway Spruce). From Europe. An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

P. Compacta (Compact Norway Spruce).

One of the best of all evergreens. Foliage bright green, laying in upright layers, heavy and beautiful.

P. Nana Compacta (Dwarf Compact Norway Spruce). A fine dwarf evergreen excellent for planting singly. Partakes of the nature of "Compacta" as described except not so tall growing and is not pyramidal.

P. Pungens Glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color.

P. Pungens Glauca Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Similar to the preceding, except that the foliage is a much brighter blue. Very rare.

P. Parvifolia. Small leaf Spruce. Very attractive. Needles are short, thin and grow closely on branches. Growth medium height and quite compact.



STUDY IN A TURN IN A DRIVEWAY

A clever scheme of decorating the circle of a driveway by using as a center setting one large *Thuya Occidentalis* trained in pyramid shape and four Koster's Blue spruce. The border hedge is *Barberry Thunbergii*.

NOTE beautiful effect of Umbrella trees on each side of drive. We did this work for Mr. F. C. Burden, Detroit.

P. Pendula Inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit. Grows 40 to 60 feet high and has larger and light green foliage.

P. Remonti. A dwarf form, slightly inclined to fastigate shape; compact and hardy.

PINUS. Pine

P. Austriaca, syn. nigricans (Austrian or Black Pine). Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A handsome and distinct European species, of compact, conical form; foliage short and silvery. Grows slowly when young.

P. Montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). The dull green foliage is rather short, but thick, arranged in pairs and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Ornamental when singly planted, or covering rocky slopes.

P. Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An upright, small pine. Its general form is that of a pine bush.

P. Resinosa (Norway or Red Pine). Very ornamental; quite hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and most often in pairs, contrasted by the russet-colored stubby cones.

P. Strobus (White or Weymouth Pine). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable.

P. Sylvestris (Scotch Pine or Fir). A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.

P. Sciadopitys Verticillata (Umbrella Pine). A beautiful conifer of compact, conical form, with glossy dark green foliage; rather slow growth; thrives well in moderately moist, loamy, also in clayey soil; leaves needle-like and in whorls.

Top working improves the Steels Red apple. We top work them.



THE GREENING BOULEVARD OF NORWAY SPRUCE
(At the Nurseries)

RETINISPORA. Japan Cypress

R. Filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A tree of very graceful appearance with bright green foliage, slender, string-like and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental.

Var. Aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A form of *Filifera*. Bright golden color. The best golden conifer known to us.

R. Obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). Dark fern-like foliage; distinct and beautiful; habit drooping and graceful.

Var. Nana (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A handsome evergreen shrub, dense, bushy growth; foliage extremely dark green and very pretty.

R. Pisifera (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends.

Var. Aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful.

R. Plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress). Useful for specimens or hedges; foliage light green and plume-like; extensively planted.

Var. Aurea (Golden Japan Cypress). Golden form of *R. plumosa*.

R. Squarrosa (Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress). Choice ornamental tree; Japan form, with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and pretty.

Var. Squarrosa Sulphurea. Round head, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a sulphur-yellow tint. Very dense growth, but has a soft woolly appearance.

TAXUS. Yew

T. Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage light green.

Var. Brevifolia. A form of the above with short, dark green leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare.

Var. Repandens. Spreading habit; hardy and distinct.

TSUGA. Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock). A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE
(At the Nurseries)

Our stock of American Arbor Vitae numbers up in the ten thousands. We are prepared to furnish quantities of any size or shape desired.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

T. Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). A beautiful native tree commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Var. Compacta. Desirable for planting in tubs. Very compact in growth. Pyramidal and grows in perfect form without pruning. From 3 to 4 feet high. Leaves of light grayish green.

Var. Elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arbor Vitae). Distinct from other Eastern sorts. The upright, flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree. Their tips are bright yellow in summer, brown in winter. Very handsome. Half hardy.

Var. Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae). A heath-leaved dwarf variety. Grows in ball form and is well adapted to pruning in globular form. Beautiful for bordering driveways, walks and formal garden work.

Var. Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae). A dense, light green evergreen of dwarf habit, grows naturally round like a ball. One of the best of the dwarf.

Var. Aurea Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae). Is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical with light, golden green foliage.

Var. Aurea (Geo. Peabody, Golden Arbor Vitae). Same habit as Occidentalis except for the color which is a beautiful bright golden yellow. Fine for specimen planting.

Var. Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). A tall, slender column of dark green resembling Irish Juniper in growth, retains its color in the winter. Very hardy, will stand severe shearing.

Var. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae). This is one of the most useful and hardy evergreens for the northern states. Its excessive hardiness, regular conical outline and peculiar dark, dense foliage makes it very popular for hedges or screens and is especially beautiful and more attractive than the other species.

Var. Wareana. Dwarf habits and globular form. Foliage silvery tinged. Like Globosa in growth and adapted for grouping.

Var. Wareana Aurea. Same habit as above except the color of foliage which is a good golden yellow.

Evergreen Shrubs

BERBERIS. Barberry

B. Aquifolia or **Mahonia Aquifolia** (Ashberry). A handsome evergreen shrub; hardy north in sheltered position; glossy green, hollylike leaves; yellow flowers in May; foliage turns to bronzy scarlet late in the autumn.

B. Illicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Has shiny dark green leaves resembling holly, which persist until into the winter; large orange-yellow flowers.

BUXUS (Box)

B. Sempervirens (Tree Box). A beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth, with small, shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub plant, for house and terrace decoration.



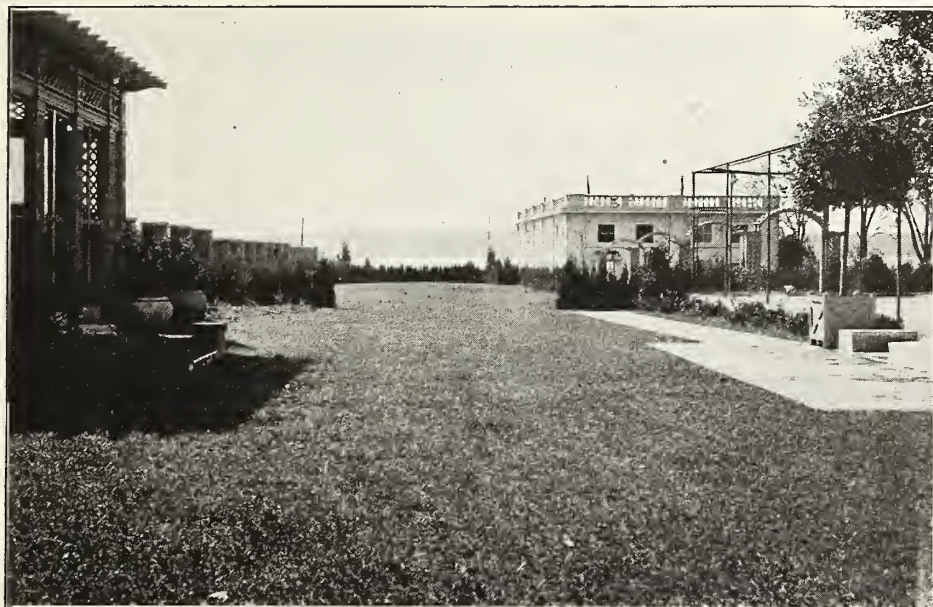
AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

Embellished by means of vines, shrubbery, trees and an open grassy lawn.



FIELD LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF VISITING COLLEGE MEN

Students from several of the larger colleges come to our nurseries annually to study our methods of cultivation. The picture shows a group of these men listening to a talk on green manuring and its advantages.



GREENING'S EVERGREENS PLANTED FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

This picture was taken shortly after planting, *Thuja Pyramidalis* and *Occidentalis* being used almost exclusively. The scene is taken on the estate of C. Harold Wills, Detroit.

B. Suffruticosa Nana. The pretty dwarf box so much used for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for the purpose.

EUONYMUS

E. Radicans Variegata. A charming shrub of dwarf and training habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

HEDERA. Ivy

H. Helix (English Ivy). Old common ivy. Perfectly hardy. Does well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings where it is free from sun in the winter. Leaves broad, dark and glossy.

KALMIA. Laurel

K. Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Evergreen shrub, with dense, round-topped head; leaves broad, glossy, dark green above and yellowish green below. The flowers, beautiful pink and white, are borne in large terminal compound corymbs. In their prime about the middle of June.

MAHONIA

M. Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Sometimes included under *Berberis*. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

RHODODENDRON

R. In Variety. These are the most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants. Protect in winter by driving stakes and filling in with leaves to cover plant. Can furnish in colors of red, pink, white, lavender and blue.

YUCCA

Y. Adam's Needle. A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blossoms every season.

Lilacs grow tall. The flowers are early and fine.



GREENING'S BOULEVARD OF SILVER MAPLES

Trees--Deciduous

TREES and shrubs are the natural framework—and the lawn the setting of every landscape picture. With trees and shrubs we emphasize certain natural features of the earth's contour, screen an unsightly view, and give the skyline a most interesting outline, and it is possible by careful and judicious planting to give even a small piece of property an extensive appearance. Trees not only add to the beauty of the surroundings, but also offer their cooling and refreshing shade during the hot summer months, and we all know that under their delightful branches some of the happiest days of life are spent.

The planting of the right varieties for a harmonious combination and for adaptability and hardiness requires considerable knowledge of tree life. A great deal of money is wasted each year just through ignorance of what is required in the way of soil, drainage and protection for a tree in its new location. The planting of trees is a more serious problem than it at first appears. A big mistake often made by the inexperienced landscape gardener is to plant too closely, but it is not to be wondered at when you stop to think what a complete knowledge of tree growth is necessary to the proper handling of them. Then if the trees survive, after fifteen or twenty years they have become so crowded that they lose all semblance of their natural beauty.

Consult this book for the growing habits of the various deciduous trees. Plant them with due regard for their need of space. Directions for tree planting given elsewhere in this book.

Visitors at our nurseries have been impressed by the magnificence of the beautiful double row of Silver Maples which line the boulevard which leads from the La Plaisance Road along the frontage of our nursery grounds.

Silver Maple has been termed the "King of Shade Trees." If you could see this splendid row of them (see picture) you would know why.

Spire Van Houttei is a favorite. Blooms in June. White flowers.

In the summer time these trees develop into such a wonderful luxuriance of foliage that they form a perfect roof or arch over the entire road-way. To drive or walk down through its leafy length is like passing through a vast green cool tunnel. The temperature is several degrees cooler because of the dense overhead shade. An ordinary shower seldom penetrates through to the road and the driveway is therefore perfect at all seasons.

This private roadway or boulevard is the pride of the country around. Although it is private, it is still the most used piece of road in Monroe County. Visitors are welcome to drive their autos or carriages there and the privilege is much taken advantage of.

The Silver Maples were planted along the Boulevard by Chas. E. Greening thirty years ago. In these intervening years they have been gathering size and splendor with each passing season. Their development is an everlasting monument to the perfect qualities of Silver Maples as shade and ornamental trees for street and boulevard planting. Their life is only just begun.

If you visit the nursery you will be driven out through this great row of monarchs.

Deciduous Trees

ACER. Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.

A. Dasyarpum (Silver Maple). Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath. Grows over 100 feet high.

Var. Pyramidalis (Silver Maple). Perfect pyramidal shape; the best of all pyramidal-growing trees. Very fine for screening. Branches from bottom.

Var. Wieri Laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward. Of noble proportions when undisturbed, yet patient under considerable pruning.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder). This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

A. Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple).

A handsome medium-sized tree of upright, dense habit, with bright green, large foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn. Attractive even in winter for its smooth greenish bark striped with white.

A. Platanoides (Norway Maple). A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, 80 to 100 feet, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

Var. Globosum. Fine, ball-shaped variety; standard form; excellent for lawn and formal effects.

Var. Reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). A magnificent variety. Foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to purple toward midsummer. Retains its color all season.

Var. Schwedleri The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

A. Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). A broad, handsome tree of medium size, rarely over 60 feet high, with larger, darker leaves than other maples. Casts dense, cool shade.



A BACK YARD DECORATION

Mr. Howard E. Coffin's back yard, here shown, is divided into four sections, each separated by plantings of trees and shrubs or pergolas. The pergola in the picture is covered by grape vines with ornamental vines on the corner posts. We have created a veritable beauty spot in this back yard and it is the talk of the surrounding country.

A. Rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). Excellent habit. Scarlet flowers in early spring; dense foliage, gorgeous color in autumn.

A. Saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). This tree is chieftain of its kind, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

A. Spicatum (Mountain Maple). Shrub, or small tree, valuable as undergrowth; leaves rough and broad, turning yellow and scarlet in autumn.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). Hardy low-branched tree of shrubby growth; bark light color and smooth. Grows best in somewhat moist soil.

Var. Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). Graceful shrub, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn; may be used as substitute for Japanese Maples where they are not hardy.

JAPANESE MAPLES

A. Polymorphum (Japanese Maple). Handsome shrub of dense, though graceful habit; elegant foliage, especially in spring and fall, when leaves assume most striking tints.

Var. Atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Hardy. Leaves blood-red in spring, changing to dark purple; pretty throughout the season.

Var. Atropurpureum Dissectum (Weeping Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Delicately cut leaves, deep blood-red; drooping branches.

Var. Aureum (Golden Japanese Maple). Small and hardy; leaves golden yellow.

Var. Dissectum (Cut-leaved Japanese Maple). Weeping form, foliage light green and finely cut; hardy.

Var. Palmatum Roseum Marginatum. Small leaves, green in center with edges tinted with pink. Noted for extreme hardness. A fine and novel tree.

We have pleased a lot of customers. Many Park Superintendents among them.

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

A. Hippocastanum (European White-Flowering Horse-Chestnut). A large tree, 40 to 60 feet tall, of regular outline, spangled in May with great upright spikes of white and red flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree.

A. Rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse-Chestnut). A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet, with darker leaves and splendid flower-spikes opening a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered.

AILANTHUS**Celestial Tree—Tree of Heaven**

A. Glandulosa. An extremely quick-growing tree; 60 feet tall and tropical looking, with pinnate, palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

ALNUS. Alder

A. Glutinosa (European, or Common Alder). Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Remarkably quick in growth; 30 to 60 feet high.

A. Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder). Of stately, graceful habit, 30 to 60 feet high, with large and deep-cut foliage. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. A grand lawn tree.

AMYGDALUS. Almond

A. Communis Flore Pleno Roseo (Large Double-Flowered Almond). A vigorous, beautiful tree covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

A. Davidiana Alba (Flowering Almond). Flowers single white and appear before the leaves; very showy. The first tree to flower in the spring, and hence particularly desirable on that account.

A. Davidiana Rubra. A variety with single rose-colored flowers. For Dwarf varieties, see *Prunus*, in "Ornamental Shrubs."

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

A. Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows to 30 or 40 feet high.

BETULA. Birch

B. Alba (European White Birch). This is the famous Birch of literature, growing sometimes 80 feet high. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow white, and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of a background of dark evergreens.

Var. Atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). Foliage deep purple; white bark; vigorous habit.

Var. Laciniata Pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth.

Var. Youngi Pendula (Young's Weeping Birch). Umbrella form; its leaves, as well as branches, bend toward the ground.

B. Lutea (Yellow Birch). Bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the northern states. A blaze of gold in autumn.



PENDULA LACINIATA
(Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)



The large tree in this picture is a cut-leaved Weeping Birch, the globe-shaped tree, Norway Maple, with Birch, Prunus Triloba, Russian Mulberry and tall-growing, hardy flowering shrubbery to complete the landscape scene.

- B. Papyracea** (Canoe, or Paper Birch). Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome.

CATALPA

- C. Bungei** (Chinese Catalpa). A curious dwarf catalpa. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems of the Catalpa Speciosa, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head 10 to 12 feet high, of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique.
- C. Speciosa** (Western Catalpa). A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others and grows to be a large tree 100 feet high. In late summer its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective.

CELTIS. Hackberry, Nettle Tree

- C. Occidentalis**. A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. It grows 100 to 120 feet high and its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

Var. Pumila. A dwarf form, rarely over 30 feet tall, and with smaller leaves. Sometimes more desirable by reason of its height.

CERASUS. Cherry

A very ornamental family of trees. The drooping varieties are especially adapted to beautify small grounds. As single specimens on the lawn they are unique and handsome, and require only to be better known in order to be extensively planted.

C. Avium Var. Flore Plena Alba (Large). Double-Flowered Cherry). At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are white and so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose. A valuable variety.

C. Sieboldii Flore Plena (Siebold's Double-Flowered Cherry). Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red.

C. Var. Sieboldii Flore Plena Rubrum (Siebold's red flowering cherry).

C. James H. Veitch. A Japanese cherry, producing deep rose-pink double flowers in early spring in great profusion. One of the most beautiful.

CERCIS. Red Bud, Judas Tree

C. Canadensis. The hardiest and perhaps the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse-flowering trees. Medium height, 20 to 30 feet, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in fall. It blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrasts and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

C. Virginica (White Fringe). A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. A superb lawn tree.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. Florida (White-flowering Dogwood). The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Tree rarely grows over 20 feet in height and is branching in habit. Blooms when small.

Var. Flore Rubro. Red-Flowered Dogwood. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

CRATAEGUS. Flowering Thorn

A low, dense, neat habit of the thorns adapts them for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. Are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The foliage is varied, always attractive, hand-

some and almost evergreen in some cases; the flowers are showy and abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright color. Their foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

C. Arnoldiana. A tree 15 to 20 feet high at maturity. It has a good habit and large, fine foliage. It flowers during the last week of May and the fruit ripens by the middle of August. A valuable tree, strongly recommended.

C. Barryana. A tree 12 to 16 feet high, with spreading and ascending branches, forming a broad, open, well-balanced head. Bears showy white flowers in handsome clusters end of May, followed with large crimson fruit, ripening about October 1st and lasting, without loss of color, until middle of December. An important acquisition to late fall fruiting trees.

C. Crus-Galli (Cockspur Thorn). A dwarf tree, rarely over 20 feet high, with widely extending horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, coloring to rich orange and scarlet in fall; flowers profuse white with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits showy scarlet, persistent until spring.

C. Monogyna Alba Flore Pleno, otherwise called **Oxyacantha Alba Flore Pleno** (Common Hawthorn). The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers pure white, sweet-scented, followed by scarlet fruit.

C. Monogyna Rosea Flore Pleno (Double pink hawthorn). Practically the same description as **Alba** except of course pink flowering.

C. Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade and very double.

Var. Punicea. Single Scarlet Thorn. Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

C. Laburnum (Common Laburnum or Golden Chain). A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

Var. Alpinus. Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. A native of the Alps of Jura. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English.



CATALPA BUNGEI (Chinese Umbrella Tree)

FAGUS. Beech

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved, and Weeping Beeches are three remarkable trees, beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. As single specimens upon the lawn, they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not to be found in other trees.

F. Ferruginea. American Beech. One of the finest American trees.

F. Sylvatica. European Beech. A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.

Var Heterophylla. Fern-leaved Beech. A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree.

Var. Incisa. Cut-leaved Beech. A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, a variety of rare beauty and excellence.

Var. Pendula. Weeping Beech. A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size, and of wonderful grace and beauty.

Var. Purpurea Riversi (Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple Beech). Compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

FRAXINUS. Ash

F. Americana. American White Ash. A well-known native tree.

Var. Pendula (Weeping Ash). The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly.

GYMNOCLADUS

G. Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A picturesquely irregular tree, 30 to 60 feet high, with peculiar rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a peculiar bluish green. Bears long racemes of white flowers in early summer. The familiar name is from the seeds in its broad beans, which were once used for coffee in the southern mountains. Yellow in fall.

A beautiful lawn becomes more so with a Privet hedge around it.

HALESIA**Snowdrop, or Silver Bell Tree**

- H. Tetraptera.** A neat and pretty little tree, rarely over 12 feet high, with large, dark green leaves. May be grown as a shrub. In May, while the leaves are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds which impart to it a peculiar ornamental effect.

KOELREUTERIA

- K. Koelreuteria Paniculata** (Varnish Tree). From China. Desirable lawn tree; has large pinnate leaves; in July produces a mass of showy orange-yellow flowers, followed by curious seed-vessels.

JUGLANS. Walnut

- Juglans Cinerea** (Butternut). A strong native tree; open-headed and spreading, with grayish rough bark; valuable for its nuts, as well as an ornamental tree; foliage resembles ailanthus.

- J. Nigra** (Black Walnut). Native tree of great size and majestic habit; bark is of dark brown color; foliage beautiful; valuable.

- J. Regia** (English Walnut). A native of Persia; a light, sandy soil or well-drained hillside is to be preferred for the growth of this tree; grows very large and lofty in its native country; nut oval and very fine.

- J. Sieboldii** (Siebold's Japan). A most valuable species, which on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth is well adapted for our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming one of the most shapely trees for ornament and shade, without any particular pruning or care. One of the hardiest of nut trees. Tree begins to bear when two or three years old. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut and borne in large clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire; considering its early bearing, hardiness and quality, it is regarded the most valuable of any nut for our country.

LARIX. Larch

- L. Europaea** (European Larch). A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plummy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very

graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soil. The autumn effect is very beautiful, foliage turning to a beautiful yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold.

LIQUIDAMBAR

- L. Styraciflua** (Sweet Gum). A tree that is beautiful at all stages, and useful in all sorts of planting. Varying from 60 to 80 feet in height, it has a narrow ovate head, formed of short, corky-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging sea balls and corked-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves. We have no finer tree for street and park planting or for specimens.

LIRIODENDRON

- L. Tulipifera** (Tulip Tree). A tall, magnificent native of rapid pyramidal growth to 100 feet. Its smooth, erect gray trunk rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees, for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

MAGNOLIA

The spring inflorescence of the Magnolias is grand beyond description. Their great white, pink and purple cups open in rich profusion before the leaves of other trees appear. The fruits which follow them are large, bright-colored and showy; the leaves are tropical in size and appearance; the trees are naturally of fine habit and bloom when quite small. They should be transplanted only in spring.

Native Sorts

- M. Acuminata** (Cucumber Tree). A tree of large pyramidal growth. The fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is of a deep scarlet. The leaves are large, deep green. Flowers yellow, tinged with bluish purple.

M. Glauca (Sweet Bay). Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June; flowers white and sweet-scented.

M. Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A hardy, vigorous, medium-sized tree. Produces white flowers in June. Immense leaves.

CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

M. Conspicua (Chinese White, or Yulan Magnolia). A low tree, with spreading branches; flowers large, pure white, and opening in April before the leaves appear. One of the most showy species.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). A fine variety; strong grower. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Small tree or large shrub. One of the hardiest and most popular of the foreign Magnolias. Blossoms in April; flowers white inside, outside petals pink. Foliage dense and glossy. Superb.

M. Stellata; syn. **Halliana** (Hall's Japan Magnolia). Dwarf habit; spreading branches. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias, producing double pure white fragrant flowers, the petals of which are long and narrow. Very desirable.

MALUS. Fragrant Flowering Crab

See Under Pyrus

MORUS, Mulberry

M. Alba (White Mulberry). The silk worm Mulberry. Tree is usually thick-topped and bushy grower. Foliage light green; fruit white, or sometimes violet-colored.

Var. Tatarica (The Russian Mulberry). A very hardy variety with reddish fruit.

Var. Tatarica Pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple. Thrifty and hardy.

M. New American. Rapid grower; hardy. Fruit large and of prime quality.

OSTRYA. Ironwood

O. Virginica (Hop Hornbeam). A graceful, birchlike tree of small to medium size, rarely over 30 feet, and slow growth. The bark is beautifully furrowed, the fruits clustered like hops. Valuable for dry situations.

PERSICA. Peach

P. Vulgaris Foliis Purpureis. Purple or Blood-leaved Peach. Valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be cut back severely every spring.



MORUS. PENDULA (Weeping Mulberry)

PLATANUS. Plane Tree, Sycamore

This is a hardy tree and is well adapted for cities, where smoke, soot and dust gather upon shade trees and kill or seriously affect the foliage of other trees. It thrives well where other shade trees die.

P. Orientalis (Oriental Plane). One of the oldest cultivated trees and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

POPULUS. Poplar

P. Alba Bolleana. Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire, 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

P. Fastigiata or Dilatata (Lombardy or Italian Poplar). Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. The best of the Hydrangeas.

P. Monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree, 60 to 80 feet high.

Var. Aurea Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). One of the finest golden-leaved trees for contrast groups, as it holds its color well throughout the season. Has all the fine vigorous characteristics of the species and grows to about the same height.

PRUNUS. Plum

Flowering Plum

P. Padus (European Bird Cherry). A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white, single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year.

P. Triloba Fl. Pl. (Double-flowering Plum). A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright.

PYRUS. Flowering Crao

P. Angustifolia, Bechteli (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.



PYRUS, BECHTELI (Flowering Crab)

P. Baccata (Siberian Crab). Small, spreading tree; leaves bright green; flowers pure white and fragrant; ornamental fruit.

P. Floribunda. Single flowers in wonderful profusion; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

P. Floribunda Atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May.

P. Niedzwetzkyana. Handsome, pinkish white flowers; grand variety.

P. Parkmanni. Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety.

P. Scheideckeri. A fine variety from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. Yellow fruit.

QUERCUS. Oak

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, and public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Q. Alba (White Oak). Grandest of its genus and our American trees. A spreading, towering species, growing 100 feet high when fully developed, with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.

Q. Coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A grand, round-topped tree 60 to 80 feet high, with bright green, deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

Q. Palustris (Pin Oak). Almost pyramidal in habit and sometimes described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops the family characteristics faster than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange scarlet in fall.

Q. Pyramidalis, or **Fastigiata**. Handsome, monumental, pyramidal oak, with dark green foliage. A fine subject for formal work.

Q. Robur (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth.

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia

R. Hispida (Rose or Moss Locust). A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

Var. Hispida Rosea (Hairy Locust). Very low and shrubby, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. All parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy.

R. Pseudacacia (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree, of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

SALISBURIA. Ginkgo

S. Adiantifolia (Maidenhair Fern Tree). A distinguished Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading, with age, into an odd sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clear-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast; has no insect or fungous enemies.

SALIX. Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy summer foliage, the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Probably the best known of the Willows; weeping habit, with long, slender, olive-green branches; often grown in cemeteries.

S. Dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

S. Elegantissima (Thurlo's Willow). A spreading, drooping tree, similar to the *Babylonica*.

S. Pentandra, or **Laurifolia** (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow). Ornamental tree of upright growth; bark brownish green; leaves dark glossy green; excellent for seashore planting.

S. Rosmarinifolia or **Petiolaris** (Rosemary Willow). Dwarf habit, feathery branches, silvery foliage; usually grafted on 5-to 6-foot stems, when it forms a dense, round top; useful in formal plantings.



PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE

S. Vitellina Aurantiaca (Golden Willow). A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark.

Var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). Similar to Vitellina; bark on the younger growth is salmon-yellow, deepening to bronzy red in the winter months.

SASSAFRAS

S. Officinalis. A really handsome medium-sized tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with fragrant, light green foliage and bark. Its small yellow flowers are attractive in early spring, and followed later by dark blue fruits. Grows well even on thin soils.

SOPHORA. Pagoda Tree

S. Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree). An odd and unique specimen tree, 40 to 60 ft. high, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. Its short branches form a dense, round head. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

Medium-sized trees, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in winter, giving a brilliant note to the autumn landscape.

S. Sorbus (Pyrus) Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular heads, berry clusters large and bright.

S. Pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash). The long, slender branches are recurved and form a parasol-like arrangement. Very choice for lawns.

S. Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.

TILIA. Linden, Basswood

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

T. Americana (American Linden). A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

T. Argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape; 60 to 80 feet high.

T. Dasystyla (Crimean Linden). Leaves tough and leathery; dark glossy green above and pale beneath, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins; bright yellow bark in winter.

T. Europaea (European Linden). Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable.

T. Platyphyllos (Large-leaved European Linden). An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June, the earliest of the Lindens.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM STANDING AT NURSERY

ULMUS. Elm

U. Americana (American Elm). Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak, this is the grandest and the most picturesque of American trees. Attains 80 to 100 ft. Dull yellow or brown in fall.

U. Campestris (English Elm). An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance.

Var. Dampierrei Aurea (Dampierre's Golden Elm). A very striking variety; foliage of a bright golden color, center of the leaf yellowish green; a strong grower.

Var. Montana Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). One of the finest drooping lawn trees, the long branches spread horizontally in an attractive way, and then gracefully turn down, forming a picturesque, natural arbor or summer house.

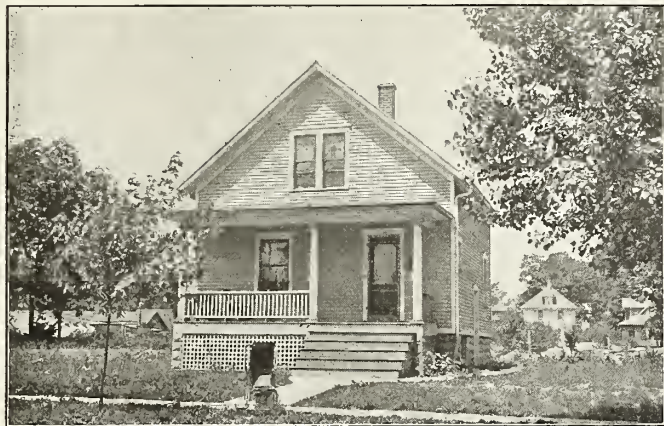
Var. Wheatleyi (Wheatley's Pyramidal Elm). This is the most attractive pyramidal elm for avenue and street planting, with rather small leaves; retains its verdure the entire summer. Vigorous grower; very straight.

Var. Plumosa Pyramidalis. An elegant, pyramidal-growing elm, with a light, feathery appearance. Rare.

Var. Umbraculifera (Globe-headed Elm). A variety with rounded head. Very ornamental when worked high on stems.



Where Would You Rather Live?



Here



Where the sun shines down hot and glaring—where there is no sign of shrub or vine to break the tiresome monotony of the scene—where the grass is long and the weeds longer—and a general appearance of carelessness throughout.

OR



Here



Where the little house has been dressed and garnished by means of trees and shrubs and climbers—where the lawn really looks as though folks lived there and intended to enjoy life while it lasts.

These two houses cost the same in money. One of them is a home for somebody—the other is “just a house.”

The story told by the two photographs on this page is typical. One man spends his spare change for a phonograph, or a crayon enlargement of his grandmother's picture. The other, being more practical, more sensible, plants five dollars' worth of trees and shrubs and makes a picture that the whole community will see and enjoy.

As we said, both houses cost the same. However, they are not worth the same now. **The man with the planting of green things can get at least Two Hundred Dollars more for his place than the other fellow.**

It pays in money, you see.

We grow peach trees by the million because we can do it better.



A CORNER OF HOWARD COFFIN'S ESTATE

The big trees furnish a sky line. In the detail we can distinguish Teas, Weeping Mulberry, Koster's Blue Spruce, California Privet, Common Barberry and other common things. Howard E. Coffin makes Hudson Motor cars. The Greening Nursery Company made his landscape.

Shrubs

FLOWERING shrubs and plants, and those with brilliantly colored foliage, are to landscape gardening what the finishing touches are to a picture or the decorations to a room. They help to fill out the well-rounded forms of groups of trees, and, possessing more variety of colors and foliage than the trees, they add beautiful bits of color and pleasing contrasts. Being of small size, they are especially useful in small gardens and borders, for ornamenting the foreground of groups of trees and evergreens, and in particular they serve a purpose of a setting or ornamentation close to the dwelling. A driveway or walk may be effectually hidden and broken here and there by dwarf plantings exhibiting fresh charms, surprisingly delightful to the eyes as they fall upon new views. To give a walk or drive new interests by its curves and windings and to plant with the choicest of trees and shrubs that add half hidden beauties of flowers, foliage and wood at every turn, is the test of any work in landscaping.

Shrubs must suit the object for which they are grown. Often a fine lawn is spoiled by having thrust in here and there trees and shrubs without relation to method, purpose or design. They are best planted in groups with due consideration of size, character of growth and effect. They afford excellent screens for undesirable objects, such as chicken yards, old buildings and fences, and the effect of a shrub border for a front or back lawn, produced by careful setting, is always a pleasing one. Beautiful color effects are obtained by selecting shrubs with foliage of contrasting colors. The silver, golden, purple and many shades of green, if carefully arranged according to Greening's latest method, never fail to catch the eye and leave a pleasing effect.

Shrubs vary in size from dwarf to tall—there are scarcely two varieties which produce the same effect. They also vary greatly as regards hardiness in our colder climates, and it would be difficult, indeed, for anyone not familiar with varieties and their habits to give reliable advice on the best varieties to plant. With the exception of a little pruning and an occasional stirring of the soil, shrubbery practically takes care of itself.

AMORPHA

A. Fruticosa (False Indigo). Grows 6 to 10 feet high and forms a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets, and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

A. Pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green.

A. Spinosa (Hercules Club). Devil's Walking Stick. A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects.

AZALEA

In early spring the Azaleas make a gorgeous show of bloom. A good way to plant them is among rhododendrons, for they thrive in the same kind of soil and under similar conditions, besides brightening the shrubbery with their flowers before the rhododendrons are ready to bloom.

A. Mollis. The large flowers are produced in great trusses and in different shades of red, white, yellow and orange, rivaling the **Rhododendron Catawbiense** in size and beauty. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and in early spring are covered with a mass of bloom before the leaves appear.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree

B. Halimifolia. A pretty shrub with dark green foliage, especially attractive in autumn with its fluffy white seed pods.

BERBERIS. Barberry

There is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe, and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. They make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position.

B. Illicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Large dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until late in the winter. A fine variety.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

B. Vulgaris (Common Barberry. European Barberry). A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

Var. Purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself.

CALYCANTHUS. Carolina Allspice

C. Fertilis. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARAGANA. Pea Shrub

C. Arborescens. Makes a very handsome show in the late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Perfectly hardy and valuable for either group or individual planting.

CARYOPTERIS

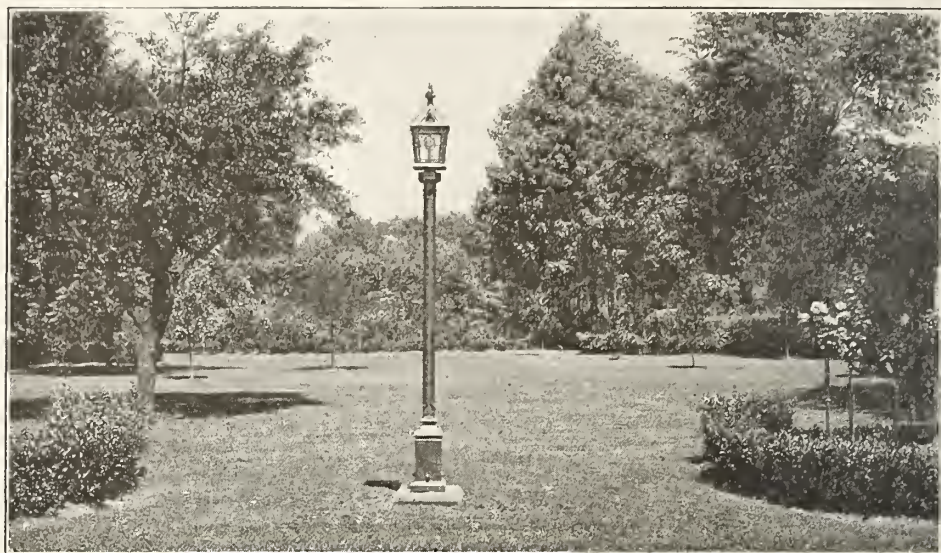
C. Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A pretty autumn-blooming shrubby plant, producing clusters of beautiful blue fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. Dies to the ground here in winter.

CEANOTHUS

C. Americanus (New Jersey Tea or Red Root). A low growing shrub, flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush

C. Occidentalis. A tall growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.



PRIVATE PARK—HORACE E. DODGE ESTATE

A park entrance consisting of a curved hedge of California privet. Other shrub features in the distance. Although not visible in the picture, it should be stated that just inside the curve in the hedge have been planted the most beautiful Rose gardens. Over 1,000 Bush and Tree Roses have been used. Notice that this splendid work is enhanced by the broad expanse of open lawn possible in a place of this kind.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

- C. Virginica** (White Fringe Tree). A small treelike shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface in midsummer.

CLETHRA

- C. Alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush). A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

COLUTEA

- C. Arborescens** (Bladder Senna). Of quick growth in any dry, sunny situation, forming graceful clumps of delicate foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red pea-shaped flowers appear in summer, and are followed by large, showy red seed-pods.

CORNUS. Cornel or Dogwood.

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright colored bark.

- C. Alba** (Red-branched Dogwood). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

Var. Elegantissima Variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter.

Var. Spaethii. While the variegation in elegantissima is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest variegated shrubs.

- C. Maseula** (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

- C. Paniculata** (Gray Dogwood). Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white.

- C. Stolonifera** (Red Osier Dogwood). A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

Var. Flaviramea (Yellow-branched Dogwood). Bright yellow bark in winter, particularly effective in shrubberies planted with the Red-branched Dogwood.

CORYLUS. Hazel Nut. Filbert

- C. Americana** (American Hazel). The well-known hazel nut.

C. Avellana Var. Atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine.

Var. Laciniata (Cut-leaved Filbert). A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince

C. Japonica (*Pyrus Japonica*). Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.

Var. Maulei. Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine.

Var. Maulei Superba. Large bright red flowers.

Var. Sargentii. Discovered in Japan. Bright red flowers; very floriferous.

Var. Simoni. A very choice variety, with dark red flowers.

DESMODIUM

The *Desmodium*, or, as it is called by some authorities, *Lespedeza*, is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long, drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

DEUTZIA

No other shrub in the whole list will yield better returns for a minimum of care than the *Deutzias*. They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell- or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfier for borders or for planting near the house or in front of the piazza.

D. Crenata. The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June.

D. Flore Pleno. A double form of the type. Handsome and effective. The white flowers are delicately flushed with pink.

D. Candidissima. The pure white double flowers in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long, are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used as cut-flowers. The bush is neat and shapely, growing 6 to 8 feet high, and is a handsome addition to any planting.

D. Gracilis (Slender-branched *Deutzia*). A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

D. Hybrida Lemoinei. A hybrid obtained by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering.

D. Lemoinei. Rarely growing over 3 feet high, with spreading branches, it has bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early summer.

D. Pride of Rochester. A showy, early, and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double.

D. Scabra. Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage oval, very rough underneath; dwarf habit.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Another valuable genus from Japan. Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contracting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

D. Candida (White-flowered *Weigela*). Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer, even until autumn. A valuable variety.

D. Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade.

Spirea Anthony Waterer is a dwarf grower and has pink flowers. Fine.



WEIGELA ROSEA

D. Rosea (Rose-colored Weigela). An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

Var. Nana Foliis Variegatis (Variegated-leaved Dwarf Weigela). Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

E. Longipes (Japan Oleaster). In July the plant is covered with bright red berries of large size and edible, the flavor being pungent and agreeable. Laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental, and the fact that the leaves remain fresh till late in the autumn gives it additional value for garden decoration.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry or Spindle Tree

The Euonymus are all highly ornamental in autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

E. Alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red.

E. Americanus (American Burning Bush). A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red.

E. Europaeus (European Euonymus). Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit white and rose-colored.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

E. Grandiflora. From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. One of the finest shrubs of its season.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring, before the leaves appear, and usually blooming with the crocuses, which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late fall.

F. Fortunei. Handsome, erect form; very vigorous grower and very prolific bloomer. Flowers golden and continue a long time. It is a conspicuous object in shrubbery.

F. Intermedia. One of the most floriferous with slender, arching branches, and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

F. Suspensa. Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

F. Viridissima. The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species, and it is best to give it some slight protection in winter in northern latitudes.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel

H. Virginiana. Valuable because its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in fall—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in fall, and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals appear, making them quite conspicuous among bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy, or peaty soil and partial shade.

HIBISCUS. Althea**Rose of Sharon**

The Altheas are fine free-growing flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly all other trees and shrubs are out of bloom. Tender in some localities.

H. Syriacus Var. Flore Pleno Fol. Var. Variegated-leaved Double Purple-flowered Althea. Foliage finely marked with light yellow, double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Var. Jeanne d'Arc. Flowers pure white double; plant a strong grower.

Var. Leopoldii Flore Pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose; fine.

Var. Variegatis Flore Pleno (Double variegated, or Painted Lady Althea). White with purple outside; petals shaded pink.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn

H. Rhamnoides. Foliage grayish white; quite attractive. Succeeds particularly well near salt water.

HYDRANGEA

H. Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow). This superb new Hydrangea is absolutely hardy and, moreover, of easy culture, and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer; as high as 125 perfect blossoms with an average of six inches in diameter have been found on a single plant at one time. Color is pure white, which is retained usually from four to five weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen, and frequently throughout the following winter.

H. Paniculata Grandiflora (Panicked Hardy Hydrangea). Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows best to advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush 6 to 8 feet high. Needs close pruning and good fertilizing in order to produce choice flowers.

H. Tree Form (Tree Hydrangea). A splendid specialty. Free flowering. Grows into fine tree shape often to 7 to 8 feet in height. Imported from Holland. Very fine.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-wort

H. Moserianum (Gold Flower). A showy, half pendulous shrub, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Its glossy, bright yellow flowers are two or more inches in diameter and tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in midsummer. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.

KERRIA. Corchorus

K. Japonica (Japan Corchorus). A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

Var. Flore Pleno (Double-Flowered Corchorus). Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

Var. Argentea Variegata (Silver Variegated-leaved Corchorus). A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors.

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the winter. Evergreen in the south. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges.

L. Ibot. A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Considered among the hardest of privet varieties. Makes an excellent hedge.

L. Ovalifolium (California Privet). A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired shape.



SHRUBS ADAPTABLE TO NARROW SPACES

This happens to be *Deutzia Gracilis*. It is a dwarf grower and fine for purposes of this kind. Have you a space of this nature? Fill it in with *Deutzia*.

L. Regelianum. The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. This is one of the best of privets. Absolutely hardy and graceful. Berries remain on all winter and are very attractive.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle.

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Shrubs.

L. Alberti. Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping.

L. Bella Albida. White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine.

L. Fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

L. Morrowii. A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana. A fine variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *grandiflora* appear to fine advantage planted together. June.

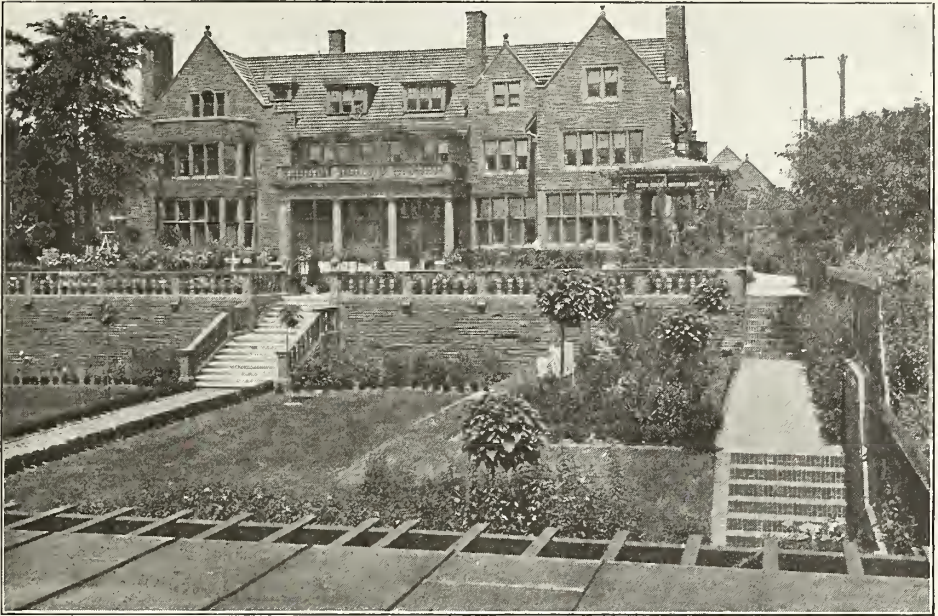
Var. Alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers. May and June.

Var. Grandiflora (Pink-flowered Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa or Mock Orange

The *Syringa* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs, twelve to fifteen feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the *Weigela*. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

There are many varieties of Evergreens. We carry the best sort.



H. E. DODGE CLASSIC GARDENS

Another view of the Dodge gardens designed by Chas. E. Greening, showing a section of the residence, terrace, red stone balustrade, side and center steps and walks. These gardens represent a perfect dream of landscape and architectural beauty, a masterpiece in landscape development.

Ph. Avalanche. Flowers white, larger than those of *Coronarius*, round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf, compact habit.

Ph. Coronarius (Garland Syringa). A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

Var. Flore Pleno (Double-flowered Syringa). A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Ph. Feliis Aureis (Golden-leaved Syringa). A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.

Ph. Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant, blooms late, and valuable on that account.

Ph. Grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

Ph. Nivalis. The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers inodorous.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

P. Japonica Flore Plena Alba (Dwarf Double White-flowered Almond). Produces beautiful double white flowers in May.

P. Japonica Flore Plena Rubra (Dwarf Double Red-flowered Almond). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

P. Triloba (Double-flowered Plum). Native of China. Flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (See description in this book)

**PTELEA. Hop Tree, or Shrubby
Trefoil**

P. Trifoliata. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

R. Alpinus (Alpine Buckthorn). Of upright growth, attaining about six feet, desirable on account of its handsome foliage, which is of a dull, rich green color.

R. Catharticus (Purging Buckthorn). A fine robust, hardy shrub, of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

R. Kerrioides. From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit.

RHUS. Sumach

R. Aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed.

R. Copallina (Dwarf Sumach). Shining Sumach. Beautiful shining green foliage changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish-yellow flowers in August.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). From the South of Europe. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and spreads so as to require considerable space.

R. Glabra (Smooth Sumach). Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Var. Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

R. Typhina (Staghorn Sumach). A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

Var. Laciniata (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach). A picturesque form, with handsome leaves and deeply cut leaflets.

RIBES. Currant

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring and of the easiest culture.

R. Aureum (Yellow-flowered, or Missouri Currant). A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

R. Sanguineum (Crimson-flowered Currant). An American species with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

These are showy, rapid growing, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by a frequent use of the pruning knife.

S. Canadensis (Common American Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

Var. Acutiloba (Cut-leaved American Elder). A beautiful variety, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness, and rapid growth, and the ease with which it is transplanted. We consider it one of the best cut-leaved shrubs in cultivation.

Var. Aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

Var. Variegata (Variegated Elder). Leaves are quaintly mottled with white and yellow. Flowers and growth like the type.

S. Nigra (Black-berried Elder). A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. Racemosa, Syn. Pubens (Red-berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA

This shrub is adapted for banking against buildings, porches or formal effect. Needs two prunings during the summer. Very effective.

S. Arguta (Snow Garland). A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

S. Anthony Waterer. A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of rosy crimson.

S. Atrosanguinea. Dark red or rose flowers in June and July.

S. Aurea. Tall-growing shrub. The leaves are bright yellow in spring, gradually changing to golden brown in fall. Flowers double white.

S. Billardi. A narrow, dense shrub, 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in fall.

S. Callosa Alba (S. Japonica, of some). Of compact growth, 4 feet high, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

S. Douglasi. Upright in growth to 5 or 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

S. Fortunei. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms all summer. One of the finest spireas.



SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA



MASS PLANTING OF HARDY SHRUBS

A large open lawn and a heavy, dense banking of shrubs and trees. Included in this planting are Barberry, Deutzia, Syringa, Lilacs, Honeysuckle, Weigelia, etc., of the shrubs and beautiful trees in the background.

S. Opulifolia. This and the next are sometimes classed under *Physocarpus* or *Ninebark*. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright to 10 feet, although their branches droop when laden with white flowers.

S. Prunifolia, Flore Pleno (Bridal Wreath). Among the earliest of the double spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect, branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

S. Reevesiana (Reeves' Double Spirea). Tall and graceful, 5 to 8 feet high, with dark, bluish green lance-like foliage, and large, pure white double flowers in May and June.

S. Sorbifolia. A distinct species with large compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea). One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups or as a banking against buildings. Makes one of the best shrub hedges.

STYRAX

S. Japonica. Leaves resemble those of the dogwood; nodding, pure white flowers, bell-shaped and arranged in pendulous groups.

SYMPHORICARPUS

S. Racemosus (Snowberry White). A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that will remain on the plant through part of the winter. The white berries are the most attractive characteristic of the shrub.

S. Vulgaris (Snowberry Red, or Indian Currant). Similar to the Snowberry White, except that the berries are smaller and red in color. The habit is of slightly drooping nature and of vigorous growth. Succeed in shady places.

If your house was built of gold bricks, shrubbery would improve it.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

S. Japonica. A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

S. Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

S. Rothomagensis Var. Rubra (Rouen Lilac). A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest.

S. Rothomagensis Var. Alba. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering.

S. Villosa. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

SINGLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

S. Vulgaris (Common Lilac). Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. Always good.

Var. Alba (Common White Lilac). Cream colored flowers.

Var. Charles X. A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.

Var. Congo. Flowers large, wine red. Very valuable.

Var. Levalliensis. Silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade; panicle large and very erect.

Var. Ludwig Spaeth. Panicle long; individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb.

Var. Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. One of the finest white Lilacs.

Var. Volcan. Flowers large, ruby red.

TAMARIX

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, and they are valuable for planting near the seaside.

T. Africana (T. Parviflora). Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub is 15 feet tall, and is very showy with its reddish bark.

T. Chinensis. Flowers pink, in large, loose, usually nodding panicles; often 15 feet high.

T. Gallica. Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicked racemes in spring or early summer; leaves bluish green. Grows to 15 feet high.

T. Indica. Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays. Foliage is dull green.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Wood

The Viburnums are our most useful shrubs, being hardy, of good habit, bearing handsome flowers in summer, followed with showy fruit.

V. Cassinoides. Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in autumn. Handsome foliage.

V. Dentatum (Dentated-leaved Viburnum. Arrow-wood). Flowers greenish white. One of the best shrubs for massing for foliage effect.

V. Lantana (Early White Lantana-leaved Viburnum. Wayfaring Tree). A large, robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green.



VIBURNUM STERILIS
(Common Snowball)



CLASSICAL GARDEN DESIGNED BY CHAS. E. GREENING FOR HORACE E. DODGE, OF DETROIT

This beautiful Italian garden expresses the highest type of formal garden landscape work known to the profession. The beds are filled with Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual and Tree Roses, comprising some sixty varieties of every imaginable color. The soil for the Rose gardens was especially prepared by using a mixture of clay and loam soil and cow manure.

Boxwood edgings, each plant pruned in formal shape. The gardens contain sun dials, bird baths, fountains, marble benches, red stone garden buildings, etc. Imported marble figures of elaborate design are found scattered around the wonderful garden. Mr. Greening has discovered a method of wintering Boxwood plants out of doors without injury from frost.

V. Molle. A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums.

V. Opulus, Syn Oxycoccus. (High Bush Cranberry). Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries, resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

Var. Sterilis (Guelder Rose. Snowball Tree). A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

V. Prunifolium (Plum-leaved Viburnum. Black Haw). Has smooth, glossy foliage, and white flowers in May and June.

V. Sieboldi. Large, long, thick leaves of a glossy green color.

V. Tomentosum. The single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, Viburnum Plicatum; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Per-

fectly hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming. Very desirable.

Var. Plicatum (Plaited-leaved Viburnum. Japan Snowball). From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common Snowball in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

EXTRAORDINARY NEW VIBURNUMS

Carlesii. An early flowering Viburnum of fine habit, bearing deliciously fragrant white flowers in May, being one of the first shrubs to flower. We consider this one of the most important introductions of recent years.

Wrightii. A valuable and interesting shrub attaining a height of 10 feet. Foliage handsome, and the fruit which it bears is remarkably showy. One of the best of this family.



TREE ROSE—PAUL NEYRON

Largest Rose grown. Specimens of this rose have been produced on Tree Roses five and one half inches in diameter.

Tree Roses, if laid down in winter and covered, may be as successfully grown as Bush Roses. Pruning in the spring consists of cutting back the young branches to spurs 3 to 4 inches long.

Roses

THE love of Roses is innate in man. With delicate perfume, and soft, rich tints of red, white, pink and yellow; with fragrant, velvety petals; with great profusion of bloom and generally vigorous growth, the rose has remained in popular favor for centuries.

The success of the rose is largely a matter of how the bushes are grown. Bushes grown in pots in greenhouses are marketable in a few months from cutting, and the soft, forced growth is not hardy enough to withstand out door conditions. These "bargain-counter" roses have been a source of much discouragement to planters, who are slow in finding out that cheapness does not consist in what you pay, but what

"The shrubs were especially fine"—John Hoffman, Knox, Ind.

you get for what you pay. There is also a great deal of unjust clamor against budded roses. The facts are that few roses strike roots on their own wood, and fewer still have enough vigor to become good bloomers when grown that way. With few exceptions budded roses are by far the best, requiring only deep planting to prevent the growth of suckers and the careful cutting out of those that may appear. The best stock to use here is that used in Continental Europe—the Manetti and Rosa Rugosa rose stock. The Greening Nursery Company imports its rose seedlings from France and Holland. These are lined out in the nursery, budded the same year and marketed the year after, making virtually three-year plants; that is to say, they grow one year in Europe and two years in our nursery—quite different from the little slips grown in 2½-inch pots, forced with bottom heat in the greenhouse, and sold in a few months from the time of making the cutting.

PLANTING—All budded roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen. Where this is neglected the natural stock will smother the grafted part in a very short time.

PRUNING—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be headed back as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

PROTECTION—All the Hybrid Tea, and most of the other classes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Spraying Roses

Of the various insects which attack plant life there are two distinct classes—the “chewing” kind and the “sucking” kind. The “chewing” insects, such as beetles, worms, and caterpillars, can be destroyed by spraying the foliage with a stomach poison like Arsenate of Lead, which kills when it is eaten. But the “sucking” insects—aphides (plant lice), thrips and leaf hoppers—feed by inserting their sharp, slender beaks into the interior of the leaf, blossom or stem. They cannot eat plant tissue, and therefore, cannot eat poisons. The only way that they can be destroyed is by a preparation which kills when it comes into contact with their bodies; in other words, by a “contact” insecticide. The most effective contact insecticides, from the standpoint of killing power and safety to foliage, are nicotine solutions. To best apply the “contact insecticide” **dipping** is recommended. Take a shallow pan filled with the nicotine solution and bend the rose branches over into it, holding them there for 10 or 15 seconds. Dipping is considered much more effective than the use of the spray.

Herein we recommend a couple of the best preparations:

Shade trees of every variety.

"NIKOTIANA." This mixture is made and sold by the Aphine Manufacturing Co. of Madison, New Jersey. The manufacturers give the following directions for its use:

"Use one ounce (two tablespoonfuls) of "Nikotiana" to two gallons of water. Add one-half ounce of soap (whale or fish oil soap preferred) to each gallon of water. A solution of this strength will prove effective for rose insects."

"BLACK LEAF 40." A copyrighted tobacco mixture made and sold by the Kentucky Tobacco Product Co. of Louisville, Kentucky.

One ounce of "Black Leaf 40" will make six gallons of spray mixture and will prove quite satisfactory as shown by experiments of our own.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN. In using **Arsenate of Lead** or **Paris Green** as a remedy for chewing insects such as beetles, green rose worms, caterpillars, etc., the following percentages are recommended:

Arsenate of Lead—Use $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of the Arsenate to 5 or 6 gallons of water. **Paris Green** (pure) use $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5 gallons of water.

In case only a few plants are to be treated it is not absolutely necessary to have a sprayer or atomizer. The mixture can be shaken on with a whisk broom or, as stated above, by dipping the branches right into a shallow pan containing the solution.

Either of the materials that we have mentioned will be found cheap and practical. A small atomizer will cost 50c. to \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of large size, fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. See pruning above. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, and the Cream Beauty, are most deliciously perfumed.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Deisbach. Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Baron de Bonstettin. Rich, velvety maroon; large and full. One of the finest roses we grow.

Coquette des Blancches. Pure snowy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose; blooms in large clusters; medium size, full and slightly fragrant.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant, scarlet-crimson, shaded, with maroon, large and full. Foliage very attractive.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich velvety crimson shaded with dark maroon. Beautifully shaped buds borne on long, graceful stems. Very full and double. Delightfully fragrant and free bloomer. One of the best darkest red Hybrids.

Fisher Holmes. Very beautiful, resembling General Jacqueminot, but fuller and more constant bloomer; dark, rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson; extra large, full flowers; very sweet.

Frau Karl Druschki. The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.

Harrison's Yellow. Fine double golden-yellow flowers.

J. B. Clark. Introduced and listed as a Hybrid Tea, but after a thorough trial, we have come to the conclusion that it belongs to the Hybrid Perpetual class.

An intense deep scarlet-rose, shaded blackish crimson, color like the sheen of a plum, often 7 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep. J. B. Clark has created a great sensation throughout the United States and Europe. A wonderfully strong and upright grower, exceedingly vigorous, with splendid and heavy dark bronze-green foliage. The glory of the plant is in its flowers, however, as they are extraordinary in size, full and double, wonderfully fragrant, of great depth, and borne freely from the first year, on long, stiff stems. This rose has proven hardy, even in Canada, and a genuine treat is in store for everyone who plants it.

John Hopper. Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

Magna Charta. Extra-large, full flowers of unusual depth and substance; bright rosy pink; very profuse bloomer on long, stiff stems.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Mrs. John H. Laing. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often producing blooms five inches in diameter.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; very large; moderately full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Ulrich Brunner is a lively, pleasing light red, a little lighter than the General Jacqueminot, and of a shade distinctly its own. There is no other rose of the same shade. The fragrance is strong and penetrating and pleasing. Fixed upon their long stems, the full and large and globular blossoms are queenly in their grace and majestic in their bearing. It is very prolific and constant in blooming during the growing season. The plant is vigorous and compact.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the qualities of the Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea Roses, being constant bloomers and unsurpassed in size, beauty and fragrance of flowers. They bloom the entire summer. For this reason they are more desirable than the Hybrid Perpetuals. These roses need very rich soil and good culture; also close pruning in the springtime. These are the roses with the most delightful rose fragrance of the rose family. They should be laid down in the Winter in cold climates such as we have in Michigan and covered up with leaves or straw to protect against freezing back. They thrive best with a mixture of clay and good soil and a liberal application of cow manure.

American Beauty. Color a deep pink to crimson; flowers intensely fragrant. We do not recommend this rose for garden planting except in some sections of the country, where it thrives abundantly in the open ground. In the cut-flower realm it reigns supreme, but requires expert knowledge to grow it. There is a large demand for American Beauty, and we supply fine, strong plants.

Betty. This wonderful Hybrid Tea Rose is the greatest novelty of the past decade. It is of the type of the Killarney Rose, and has a truly unique color—ruddy gold (coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow). Blooms extremely large, fairly full, of glorious form and deliciously perfumed; the petals measure 4 to 5 inches long.

Beaute de Lyon. A seedling from Soliel d'Or which it resembles in habit, growth and foliage. Not so full, petals longer, and opens more freely. A more refined rose in every way, with coral red color, shaded yellow.

Chateau de Clos Vouget. Velvety maroon, shaded with fiery red; a remarkable rose. The darkest in this class.

Clothilde Soupert. An ivory-white rose of peculiar charm. Toward the center the flowers shade to silvery rose, the outer petals being pearly white, and there is a touch of rosy pink near the heart of the bloom. The blossoms possess a delicate and pleasing fragrance, and are unusually full and double—really remarkable on this account—and are produced in clusters throughout a long season. The bush grows low and compact, but is vigorous and sturdy. There is no more valuable rose of this class than the Clothilde Soupert, and an intimate acquaintance seldom fails to make a permanent friend, while even the most careless observer notes the delicate color, the profusion of bloom and the sturdy plants. So vigorous and hardy is this rose, and such a persistent bloomer, as the weather grows cooler, that oftentimes the first freeze of winter will cover the wealth of many-petaled flowers and profusion of charming buds with sheets of ice.

Dean Hole. Light carmine, shaded rose and flushed old-gold at base of petals. Large, full and long-pointed flower.

Etoile de France. Rich velvety crimson, center ruby red, large and double. Likes hot weather.

Etoile de Lyon. It is of vigorous, sturdy growth, and seems able to resist heat and cold equally well. It blooms freely, producing beautifully formed flowers of a rich, golden yellow. A great favorite everywhere.

Farben Koenigin (Queen of Colors). This rose, as its name implies, is the queen of colors, being almost beyond description. One of the finest grown of this beautiful shade. Buds long and pointed, opening large and double. Color bright carmine and rosy-crimson, overlaid with a satiny silver sheen. Very free bloomer. Perfectly hardy.

Gen. MacArthur. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet; a splendid garden rose. Very sweet scented.

Gruss An Teplitz. For intense and dazzling color there is no other rose to compare with this splendid kind. The flowers are large and handsome, moderately double, of splendid substance, and are produced in amazing profusion during the whole of the growing season; in fact, it is always in bloom. The color is fiery crimson, shaded with a dark velvety sheen, a combination found in no other rose.

Helen Gould. Bright watermelon-red, very free, vigorous and strong. One of the best red roses.

Hermosa. Pleasing shade, clear pink. Another of the old ones that will always be in demand. Vigorous, hardy and favorably known.

His Majesty. Dark crimson, shaded vermillion.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Like the rest of the rose-growing world we are enthusiastic in praise of this famous rose, which gained the distinction of being winner of the Grand Prize—Highest Award—at the International Rose Show held at Paris in 1911. The color is carmine on the outside, which contrasts beautifully with the lovely imperial pink of the inside of the flower as the petals unfold and curl, and the exquisite blooms are produced freely on stiff, erect stems. The flowers are very large, perfectly formed and highly perfumed. You should plant an entire rose-bed of this one kind.

Juliet. Color is old-gold on the outside, while the inside is rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. It is large, full and deliciously fragrant and has received a First-class Certificate and an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The greatest hardy, white Hybrid Tea Rose in existence. A strong, sturdy grower; free-flowering; it has become the most popular of all white roses for general planting. Continuously from early spring until late fall, with pointed buds, the large, double flowers are glorious in their perfection; borne on long, stiff stems; delicate pure white, deliciously fragrant. Unexcelled for cutting; absolutely hardy.

Killarney. A rose that hardly needs an introduction. It has been grown in many gardens and received a great deal of favorable publicity. The flowers are flesh-color, suffused with pale pink, as delightfully blended as can be imagined. The fragrance is exceedingly pleasant. The Killarney blossoms freely, with large, deep buds and thick, heavy petals. The bush grows strong and upright, with bronzy foliage, and possesses a remarkable degree of hardiness—even as far north as the Great Lakes region it has withstood the most severe winters. This rose easily occupies a place among the half-dozen best Hybrid Teas, and each season its admirers increase in number, for its many good qualities endear it to all who grow it in their gardens. One special charm of Killarney is the distinctive shape of the buds, they being larger than those of most roses. The flowers grow naturally on long stems, but if extra length of stem is desired and one is willing to sacrifice the early

flowers, by pinching off the first buds the flowering stem will grow much longer and produces another bud at its tip. In this way any length of stem can be secured. For this reason Killarney is especially valuable to those who desire to grow it for the cut-blooms.

Lady Hillingdon. One of the latest introductions of the Tea class, and has taken the medal over all yellow roses, the color being one almost beyond description, apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petal, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. The color does not fade after the bloom is cut, but invariably becomes darker. Buds are produced on long, strong, wiry stems, well above the foliage, producing a slender and graceful effect. A valuable addition to any amateur's rose garden, as well as to the professional grower, all of whom will find in this rose the color that they have long desired. A strong, hearty, healthful grower.

La Detroit. A most handsome and dainty rose, with a fragrance like Bon Silene, and color of shell-pink, shading to a soft rose; outer petals of creamy color. Strong, hardy and everblooming.

La France. Whatever else one may plant in the way of roses, however much the grower may be enamored by other varieties, the garden should contain the La France to be complete. Or, where only a few roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, and the flowers come freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and globular, and of that graceful, decided rose-form that is so much to be desired in a permanent asset of the garden. The plant is of moderate growth and compact, the canes being strong and woody—in short, a plant that is of the right type to produce the very finest flowers for the garden or for cutting. Really indispensable and, after many years of successful competition with rivals of many hues, still retains its popularity.

Le Progress. Color nankeen-yellow with golden-yellow buds. Cupped form, opening large.

Mad. Caroline Testout. This is the rose which grows so luxuriantly in the Far West that it has been adopted by the State of Oregon as its State flower. The gardens of the cities along the Pacific Coast are the wonder of the world by the profusion of the bloom of this remarkable rose. In color, it is of a satiny rose, deepening to clear red in the center. Thoroughly hardy in every respect, it is one of the very best roses for outdoor culture.

Mad. Jules Grolez (Red Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). This rose has been thoroughly tested by us and we have formed such a high opinion of it that we have grown an usually large stock in order to meet the great demand there will be for it. This magnificent rose is exceedingly free blooming, with very large, finely formed flowers. The color is a distinct and charming shade of cherry-red. The fine form and attractive shape of the flowers make them excellent for cutting. It is a remarkable strong-growing variety, as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, free blooming and in every way a splendid garden rose.

Maman Cochet. A rose of French origin that should be planted in all gardens. It is especially hardy, and can be safely grown out-of-doors in many regions where other roses freeze out during the winter. The flowers present shades of pink and rosy crimson, changing to silvery rose, and possess marked fragrance. The buds are always full and firm and pointed. The blossoms are extra large, perfectly double, and of good substance; the plant is of sturdy, vigorous growth. Considered from any point of view, the Maman Cochet Rose is one of the most desirable of the Teas, and is strongly recommended.

My Maryland. Handsome in bud and flower. A rare combination of a poetic name and exquisite beauty has made this Hybrid Tea Rose, a dangerous rival of Killarney. Its brilliant, lively shade of pink and beauty of form is without a superior, and all summer through large, perfectly double, magnificent flowers, rich in fragrance, are borne on long, stiff stems, growing from a sturdy, fine shaped bush, which in itself, is a distinct ornament to the garden. A great outdoor rose. Extremely hardy.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. This rose is especially recommended for cultivation in the South, where it attains great perfection. The blossoms are carmine-rose, shaded with salmon, and have a mild fragrance. They are freely produced, full and deep, the petals being handsomely curled. There is no rose exactly like it in the brilliancy of its color, and, when well grown, the hues rival those of the most gorgeous sunset—a beauty enhanced by the silvery or satin finish of the petals. The bush grows strong and erect. Should be planted in connection with other roses; at least, it seems to blend with other roses in such manner as to make its colorings all the more conspicuous.

Mme. Constant Soupert. Deep golden-yellow, tinted with rosy peach; large, full, long pointed buds.

Mme. Melanie Soupert. This charming rose is one of the most vigorous-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class. The flowers are large and the color is delicate salmon-yellow, suffused with carmine. The buds are very long and charming in the delicacy of their coloring. A very free and continuous bloomer; a great favorite and well adapted to our climate.

Richmond. The most gorgeous rose we have ever seen—no other variety can compare with it. In form and fragrance of flower it is simply superb. Wonderfully free blooming, its immense fragrant, scarlet-crimson flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, making it a rival of American Beauty, and even more dazzling in appearance. Considered the standard deep Crimson Rose in the florists' shops, selling at all times for high prices. In the garden its flowers are as fine as those found in the greenhouses. Perfectly hardy.

Souv. de Pierre Notting. This beautiful rose is an introduction of one of the largest firms of France, and has not been exceeded by any rose from that country. It is of strong, bushy habit, and has won numerous gold medals and awards of merit. The flowers are very large, well filled and open easily; color apricot-yellow, tinged with golden, and mixed with orange-yellow; edge of petal shaded carmine-rose. In form and beauty it is the equal of Maman Cochet, and by many is regarded as the best all-round rose for general cultivation. It is hardy and always in bloom.

Souv. du President Carnot. A flesh-colored rose with white shades, that produces a wealth of fragrant blossoms. The blooms are large, well shaped, full and heavy. The petals are thick and shapely. The plant grows strong, with erect canes. An all-purpose rose that should be cultivated in every garden. Easily grown and as certain of producing many blossoms as any rose that has been developed.

Soliel d'Or. Changing from orange-yellow to reddish-gold and nasturtium-red. Strong, upright growth.

Sunburst. A magnificent giant yellow forcing rose, also well adapted for outdoor growing, being a vigorous and healthy rose. Buds long and pointed, borne singly on long, stout stems, opening full and double. An excellent cut flower variety, having excellent keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower, reddish bronze foliage. The color is superb orange copper or golden orange, with a deep orange center. This rose creates a sensation wherever grown.

The public will understand that there are hundreds of varieties of Tea Rose. From our vast experience, we have selected what we know to be the best varieties, both from the standpoint of color and fragrance and also hardiness. A selection from the varieties listed in this catalogue will leave no room for disappointment on the part of the customer.

RAMBLER ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Crimson Rambler. This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

Ever-blooming Climbing Crimson Rambler Rose. (New. Flower of Fairfield). The latest triumph in rose production. A scientific wonder in the art of hybridization. The only ever-blooming climbing rose in cultivation. Similar in color, hardiness and thriftiness to Crimson Rambler, and produces a continuous crop of roses in large clusters during the entire summer season from July till frost. This wonderful acquisition is now offered by us for the first time. Our stock comes direct from the originator in Europe.

Dorothy Perkins. Soft, shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand rose in every way. (See cut.)

Queen of the Prairies. Bright, rosy red; striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Seven Sisters. Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

White Rambler (Thalia). Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.



CLIMBING ROSES ON A PERGOLA

It often becomes a question as to what shall be used to cover a Pergola. Climbing roses answer this question satisfactorily.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). A yellow, hardy climber. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established.

DWARF OR "BABY RAMBLERS"

The Famous Crimson Baby Rambler. One of the most useful and ornamental roses yet introduced. It blooms in immense clusters similar to Crimson Rambler, every day in the year, but grows only 20 inches high. Better than an azalea, it is superb for single specimens, dwarf hedges and for bedding. The color is clear and brilliant ruby-red; foliage dark and glossy. Free from insects and absolutely hardy everywhere.

Double White Baby Rambler. A most beautiful companion to the Crimson Baby Rambler, growing to the same height, and bearing great masses of double, pure white flowers, covering the plant as with a mantle. The roses are delightfully scented, reminding one somewhat of a hyacinth.

Baby Tausendschon. A dwarf form of the Climbing Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. It has all the characteristics of the climber in the charm of its flowers, but blooming the entire season. Flowers firm, white, delicately flushed pink, changing to deep rosy-carmine.

Jessie. Of all the "Baby Ramblers," this new variety bids fair to outstrip the others in popularity. The flowers are of a brilliant crimson, much the color of a Richmond Rose and are borne in huge clusters from early in the season until frost.



TREE ROSES AND PERENNIALS

Howard Coffin's flower garden is here shown. A succession of blooms the season through is the result of Chas. E. Greening's efforts in this respect.

MOSS ROSES

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large, fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. The soil for this class of roses is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure, and a moderate pruning is desirable.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Henry Martin. Fine rosy pink, large; very sweet and mossy.

Perpetual White. Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

There are other named varieties of Moss Roses. We honestly think, however, that the best way to order Moss Roses is to simply state what color you need. We will fill the order with the best we have in the stated color.

TREE ROSES

These are grown in tree form with bodies about three feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or corn-stalks. In summer the stem should be wrapped with straw or heavy paper as a protection against the hot rays of the sun.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

Tree Roses may be had in practically every variety listed under the heading of either Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Tea. Great satisfaction is assured to those ordering from the following varieties.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.). The finest white in existence.

Magna Charta (H. P.). Rosy pink.

Paul Neyron (H. P.). Clear pink.

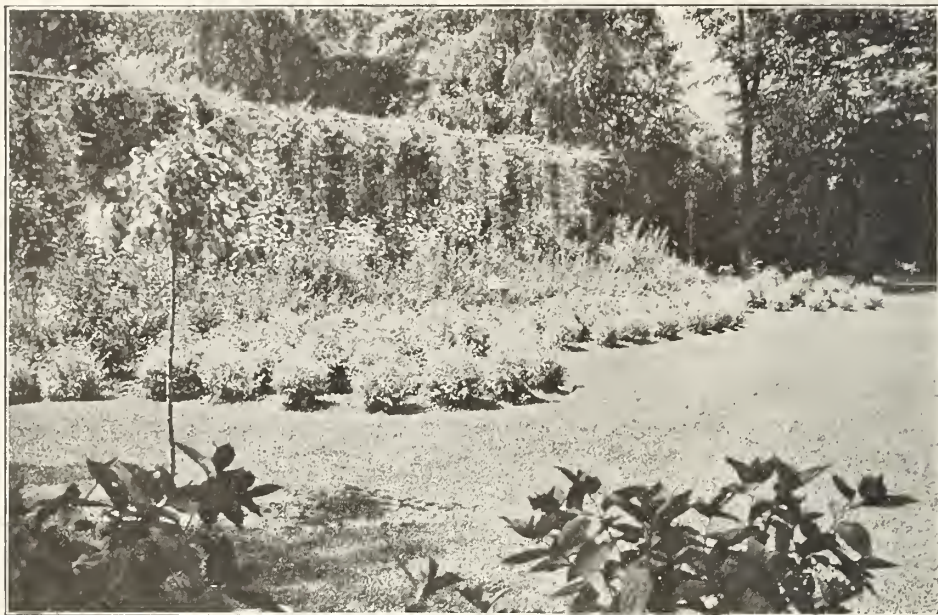
Etoile de France (H. T.). Red.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.). Red.

J. L. Mock (H. T.). Carmine.

Killarney (H. T.). Pink.

Mme. C. Testout (H. T.). Pink.



FRONT VIEW OF TENNIS COURT
(Showing climbing plants as cover.) One of our jobs.

Climbing Vines

VINES are the little frills of Nature's dress. They enable us to embellish barren walls and fences, to accentuate the beauty of classic columns of the porch or pergola, and to drape rockeries, banks and trellises. Their graceful foliage and beautiful flowers hide the displeasing views and lend an air of homelike charm that can be secured in no other way. Climbing roses are useful and very beautiful on arbors and trellises.

AKEBIA

A. Quinata. A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

AMPELOPSIS

A. Quinquifolia (American Ivy, or Virginian Creeper). Rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly.

Var. Engelmanni. A splendid climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. This variety has become very popular on account of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis.

A. Veitchi (Japan Ivy). A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established, it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

Var. Lowi. Beautifully cut leaves, apple green, turn in autumn to bright red hues. The young growths cling closely and give a very lacy effect. Has a peculiarity of not clogging the gutter, hangs over in the form of a shower of young growths, which give a splendid effect.

Evergreens are necessary for a complete landscape.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

ARISTOLOCHIA

A. Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense shade.

CELASTRUS

C. Scandens (Bittersweet). A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, *Paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine white, double flowers.

C. Henryi. Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white.

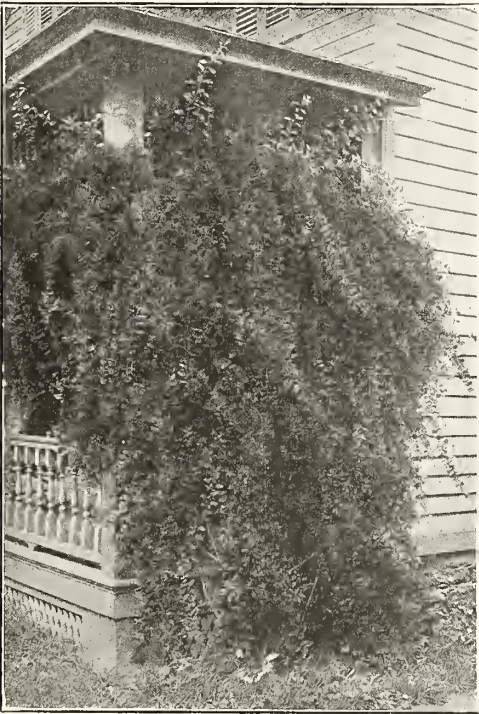
C. Hybrida Sieboldii. Large, bright blue flowers; fine.

C. Jackmanni. Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer.

C. Mad. Koster. Large, red, very fine. Best of the red flowering.

C. Madam Edouard Andre. Has been called the Crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

C. Paniculata (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.



MATRIMONY VINE

C. Virginiana (American White Clematis). A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August.

DIOSCOREA (Cinnamon Vine)

D. Divaricata. The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine, most conspicuous in fall when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, glossy, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor. The beautiful Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is a hardy perennial, and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more homelike and cozy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

EUONYMUS

E. Radicans. An evergreen vine; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy. Beautiful.

Var. Variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

HEDERA

H. Helix. The well-known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface. Leaves of rich green.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. Brachypoda Aureo Reticulata (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle). A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

L. Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers.

LYCIUM

L. Halimifolia (Matrimony Vine). Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowered and showy fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.

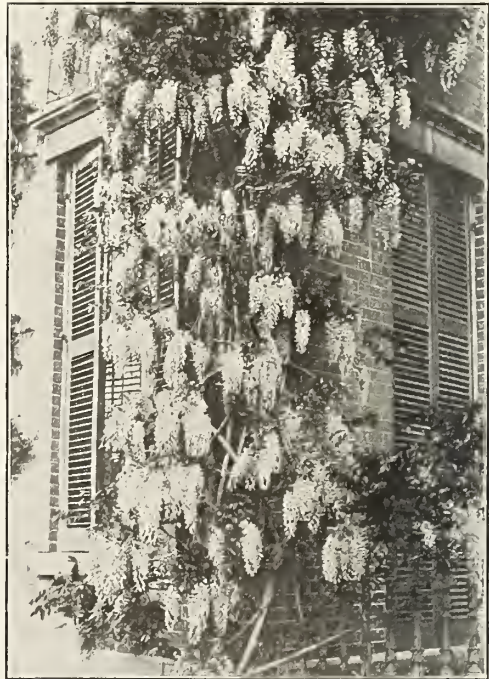
TECOMA. Bignonia. Trumpet Flower

T. Radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Creeper). A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA

W. Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn.

Var. Alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Pure white flowers; beautiful.



PURPLE WISTARIA

Perennial Flowers

THIS class of plants has many practical merits. Being perennial, they grow year after year without renewal, and when once established will live for a generation or more with very little care. They bloom so freely that they are unsurpassed for cut-flowers; and their variety is so great that the garden is full of interest, from the little white Helleborus and Trillium, which come to us as the first resurrection song of spring, on through the grand overtures of June and early summer, till the last long requiem of fall when Nature softly drops her pall of leaves over her dead.

And they have great artistic merits. The range of color, form, size, and time of blooming is so varied that there is no limit to their possibilities as garden material for the flower border or formal garden; whilst for the mixed border they are invaluable to color and liven up the shrubbery during the midsummer dearth of bloom.

These flowers made glad the hearts of our grandmothers, and many of us have childhood memories of the miracles of beauty they created. But for some unexplained reason they have been neglected for a number of years. In our vain search for something better, many gardeners have planted tender exotics, with much loss of money and good feeling, with the result that there has come about a return to the old-time favorites. The revival of the flowers so popular in "Ye Olde Time" garden is a good sign of our return to a true appreciation of Nature's beauties, and to a large extent to some of the choicest of the wild herbaceous flowers of America. This does not exclude the rich offering of hardy flowers from other sections of the world—notably Europe. Meanwhile, the scientific gardeners and hybridists have been at work producing new strains and varieties, and much progress has been made. It is enough to cite the case of the gorgeous Shasta Daisy, which Luther Burbank has evolved from the little field daisies of earlier days.

In planning the perennial garden one should be careful to avoid any inharmonious combinations, for an assemblage of plants is not artistic unless relatedly connected in the grouping. It is unfair to affront the fair name of flowers with improper arrangement.

It is also well to remember that each family has certain habits and peculiarities of its own. Some, like Dianthus, Achillea, Anemone, Aquilegia and Coreopsis, are low-growing and express themselves naturally in the foreground of the taller kinds. Others, like Hollyhocks, Helianthus, Boltonia and Rudbeckia, are naturally tall-growing, and should be in the background, where they serve as a foil for the lower plants, and have the breadth and scope of earth and sky to properly develop. Others still are of medium growth, like the Phlox and Delphinium, and fit in nicely between; but it is well to guard against planting them with such architectural precision that they form banks, or steps, or terraces, but rather should they be billowed in broken swells like the cheery abandon of the ocean waves.

Selected List of Hardy Perennials

From a long list of hardy, herbaceous perennials we select the following as being the choicest and most satisfactory for ornamental gardening. We advise early spring planting in very rich soil, deeply worked. For an effective border, use plants of the same variety and color as much as possible. Perennials are most effective if planted in groups along the borders of mass plantings of shrubbery so as to blend into the surrounding groups with pleasing contrast.

Perennials die to the ground in winter and grow up again early in the spring. The stalk increases in size with each year, and in most instances needs to be dug up after four or five years and replanted after the stalks are separated. Several varieties mentioned are especially adapted for borders. We mention height of growth so as to aid in making selections for desired effect. Further information if desired, on the subject of hardy herbaceous plants, will be cheerfully given.

Acanthus, Mollis Latifolius (Bear's Breech)

Grows 1½ ft. A hardy and exceedingly decorative plant with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Native of Europe. Leaves about two feet long and a foot wide, with deeply incised and toothed segments. Flowers rosy purple, in tall spikes during the summer. The Acanthus leaf has been widely copied in art and appears in more or less conventionalized form in many classic designs.

ANCHUSA ITALICAS

The Improved Italian Alkanet or Bugloss

Although introduced only a few years ago, the Anchusas have already become very popular. The rich blue tones of their flowers fill a vacancy in this color, of which there is never a superabundance, particularly during their flowering period, which covers the months of May and June. They form much-branched specimens 3 to 5 feet high, each branch terminated by a large, pyramidal, graceful spike of blue flowers, and while the habit of the plant is strong and vigorous it is not at all coarse. Of easy culture in any good garden soil and a sunny position. Very effective either in solid beds or in the hardy border.

ANEMONE JAPONICA

Japanese Windflower

These beautiful Windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. While they begin blooming in August, they are more especially valuable on account of their continuing in full beauty until cut down by hard frost. All are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, are perfectly hardy if given the protection of 2 or 3 inches of leaves or litter during the winter, and, while they respond freely to liberal feeding, they will succeed in any ordinary garden soil, increasing in beauty from year to year. They can be used in solid beds or borders or clumps planted through the hardy border, which they will brighten during the late fall months.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

The Columbines are one of the most beautiful and elegant of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage. Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers. They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Their period of flowering usually covers the late spring and early summer months. Taken as a whole, they are a most important part of the hardy garden, and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.

ARMERIA. Thrift

Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff wiry stems about 9 inches high. They flower more or less continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Very useful in the rockery.

AUBRETIA. False Wall Cress

Pretty, dwarf-growing rock plants, forming broad masses of silvery green foliage and sheets of bright reddish crimson flowers in spring and early summer.

ASTILBE ARENDSI

This new type is the result of crossing *A. Davidi* with *A. Japonica compacta*, *astilboides* and *Thunbergi*. The plants are very vigorous growth, 2½ to 3½ feet high, producing many-branched feathered heads of flowers in June and July. They prefer a half-shady moist position in any ordinary garden soil.

BOCCONIA**Plume Poppy, or Tree Celandine**

A noble, hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, admirably adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders, center of beds and in bold groups in almost any position. It will grow in any soil or situation, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height; flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy-white color during July and August.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower

Indispensable hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants. Suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half shady place. All of the taller growing kinds should be staked to prevent injury from high winds.

C. Glomerata (Clustered Bellflower).

Grows 18 inches high and produces from June to August dense clusters of funnel-shaped, violet-blue flowers.

C. Lactiflora Alba Magnifica (New). A splendid large-flowered form with milky-white flowers.**C. Persicifolia** (Peach Bells). Blue flowers during June and July; 2 feet.**CENTAUREA. Hardheads, or Knapweed**

Of easy culture, delighting in an open, sunny position, producing a wealth of bloom, which not only makes a fine display in the border, but is excellent for cutting.

C. Montana (Perennial Corn Flower). Grows 2 feet high, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September.**HARDY POMPON
CHRYSANTHEMUMS**

These are now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and, considering their many good qualities, there is no cause for surprise to see them cultivated so extensively. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost and are looking their worst. Frost does not materially affect the flowering, and it will frequently happen that an armful of flowers can be cut late in November. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, with a good covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves after once planted. Several colors.

SHASTA DAISY. Alaska

A decided improvement on the original; with blooms $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across, of pure glistening white. Very free-flowering and in bloom all summer and fall.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley

This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated; and if the bed is given a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure in early spring, it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April.

COREOPSIS

One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere; 2 to 3 feet.

DIANTHUS. Maiden Pink

A charming creeping variety, with medium sized pink flowers in June and July; specially suited for the rock garden.

**DELPHINIUMS OR HARDY
LARKSPURS**

Perennial Larkspur may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be well drained and carefully prepared, but manure must not be allowed to come in contact with the roots, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. A little finely-ground bone meal dug around each plant early in May will be of benefit, and in late autumn coal ashes should be sifted over the crowns of the plants to protect them from the white grub, which is their only enemy. The stalks being very tender, the plants should be staked when they are about three feet high to protect them from the heavy wind. Larkspur begins to bloom about June 20th, and by cutting off the plants close to the ground, as soon as each crop of flowers has faded, a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug about them.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower.

D. Album. Pure white.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA**Bleeding Heart**

D. Spectabilis. An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove

The Foxgloves, old-fashioned, dignified and stately, are wholesome company in any garden. The strong flowerstalks—frequently 4 to 6 feet high—rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength to the hardy border, and during their period of flowering dominate the whole garden.

D. Gloxiniaeflora. A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties.

D. Lanata. A distinct species, producing dense spikes, 2 to 3 feet high, of odd looking flowers, the corolla being gray, the lip creamy white.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane

One of the most effective very early spring flowering perennials. If placed in pots in the fall, they can readily be forced into flower during the winter months in the conservatory or window garden. There are many who have only seen this as a single plant, here or there in a hardy border, and have no idea of the effect it has when planted in a mass. It is also a splendid flower for cutting, as it carries well and stands a long time in water, opening out morning after morning, to the surprise and delight of the possessor. They succeed everywhere and should have a place in every garden.

D. Clusii. Rich yellow; 2½ to 3 inches across; 18 to 24 inches.

ERIGERON. Flea Bane

E. Intermedium. A large flowered variety, growing 2 feet high, producing showy, daisy-like flowers about 2 inches in diameter, of delicate rose-tinted white color; flowering continuously during the summer months.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily

The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

F. Fortunei Gigantea. A new variety, a cross between Sieboldiana and Fortunei, combining the very large, attractive foliage of the former with the rich glaucous coloring of the latter. A strong, vigorous grower, with large lilac-colored flowers. A fine ornamental border plant; July; 2½ feet.

F. Subcordata Grandiflora. Very large and showy; pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September; 2½ to 3 feet.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

G. Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June; they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark brown-red, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata (Japan Rush). Of graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib; 6 to 7 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata. Very ornamental; long narrow leaves, striped green, white and often pink or yellow.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 6 to 7 feet.

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass). One of the most effective. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 8 to 10 feet high. Well established plants can remain in the open ground if protected.

HELIANTHUS. Hardy Sunflower

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders for planting among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free-flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes, or as cut-flowers during the summer and autumn.

H. Multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Hardy Sunflower.) Large, double Dahlia-like golden-yellow flowers in great profusion during July and August; 4 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily

Popular hardy plants belonging to the Lily family. They succeed everywhere, and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

H. Fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, with trumpet-shaped flowers of a neutral orange color with darker shadings; June and July.

HEPATICA. Liver Leaf

H. Triloba. A pretty native spring-flowering plant, with pretty blue flowers.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root or Coral Bells

Most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants of robust constitution and easy culture, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during July and August loose, graceful spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion; excellent subjects either for the border or rockery, and of great value for cutting.

HOLLYHOCKS

Stately, majestic, hardy plants, from 6 to 8 feet high, which are a necessary part of every old-fashioned garden, and should also find a place interspersed with shrubbery, as clumps on the lawn or in the mixed border, where their colossal spikes of bloom produce bold and showy effects, which cannot be secured with any other flowering plant. The Hollyhock requires a deeply-dug, well-drained soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, and should be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. A slight protection throughout the winter will be beneficial. An occasional spraying with Bordeaux mixture, which should be applied early in the growing season, usually prevents the disease, which is prevalent in some localities. Assorted colors.

GERMAN IRIS. Iris Germanica

The German Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring flowering plants, producing in May their showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well-drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots. Avoid fresh manure in preparing your border. Assorted colors.

JAPANESE IRIS. Iris Kaempferi

The improved forms of this beautiful flower have placed them in the same rank popularly as the Hardy Phloxes and Paeonies. Coming into flower about the

middle of June and continuing for five or six weeks, they fill in a period when flowers of this attractive sort are particularly welcome. They succeed in almost any soil or position, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. They like rich soil and plenty of water when they are forming their buds and developing their flowers. We offer one of the choicest collections, each one distinct and desirable. Valuable as cut-flowers, for which purpose they should be cut in the bud state, permitting the blooms to expand after being put into water. Assorted colors.

LILIUM. Lily

All Herbaceous borders should have a few lilies scattered through them. The sorts offered below can be planted with excellent results during the early spring months. It is in the hardy border that lilies do the best, as they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants, which is so necessary for their welfare; other varieties should be planted in the autumn.

L. Auratum (Gold Banded Lily). Large, graceful flowers, composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and striped through the center a golden-yellow.

L. Speciosum Album. Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal.

L. Speciosum Rubrum, or Roseum. White, heavily spotted with rich, rosy-crimson spots.

L. Superbum (American Turk's Cap Lily). A beautiful, native variety, bright reddish-orange, spotted, 3 to 6 feet; August.

L. Tigrinum Splendens (Tiger Lily). Very large flowers; orange, spotted black.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS. Lupine

Effective plants, producing large spikes of flowers. They may be planted either in the autumn or early spring. These plants bloom from about the 20th of May for three weeks and grow about 3 feet high. Being perfectly hardy and free from attacks of insects, they are especially valuable. They require only well prepared garden soil and to be watered in dry weather, which should always be done, if possible, late in the afternoon.

L. Polyphyllus. Clear Blue.

LYCHNIS. Campion

All of the *Lychnis* are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil, and this, in addition to their brightness, has brought them into high favor with lovers of hardy plants. Perhaps no class of plants has more common or popular names, of which the following is but a partial list: *Campion*, *Jerusalem Cross*, *Lamp Flower*, *Maltese Cross*, *Ragged Robin*, etc.

L. Chalcedonica. A most desirable plant, heads of brilliant orange-scarlet in June and July; grows 2 to 3 feet high.

PAPAVER ORIENTALIS.**Oriental Poppy**

These are the legal representatives of this popular genus, growing from 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June, and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers and freedom of bloom renders them conspicuous in any position. They are of the easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam; set the plants out in early fall or in spring before the 1st of May—give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season; mulch with stable litter early in fall, and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. After flowering, the plants die back, usually reappearing in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. During this resting period care should be taken in cultivating the beds that the roots are not disturbed, any disturbance at this time usually resulting in failure. Assorted colors.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragon-head

One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

P. Virginica. Bright but soft pink.

P. Virginica Alba. Pure white, very fine.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting; 1 foot. Assorted colors.

PLATYCODON**Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell-flower**

The *Platycodons* are closely allied to the *Campanulas*, and form neat, branched bushes of upright habit.

P. Grandiflorum. Deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers.

PRIMULAS. Primrose

The hardy *Primroses* are among the most beautiful and interesting of our early spring flowers. Plant them in rich, well-drained soil, in the border or in a sheltered nook in the rockery; if possible, in a half-shady place.

P. Veris (English Cowslip). Plants grown from a select strain of seed and embrace a fine range of colors.

P. Vulgaris (English Primrose). An old favorite and should be found in every garden. One of the earliest spring flowers; of bright canary-yellow; very fragrant.

PEONIES

The *Peony* is the favorite flower of millions. They are easily the showiest and by some considered the finest. Like roses, the peony is indispensable to any person who aspires to a complete and well-selected garden. The fragrance of these wonderful blooms cannot be equalled and the gorgeous shapeliness is unapproachable. They are extremely hardy, but thrive best on a deep, moist loam well exposed to the sunlight. They should be planted two or three inches below the surface of the ground. We carry an immense assortment of *Peonies*. Many prefer to order by color only, but to insure the finest planting it would be well to choose from the select list of named varieties given below:

Canari. White with yellow center.

Charlemagne. Lilac white.

Couronne D'Or. White with yellow tinge.

Delachei Grandiflora. Dark claret purple.

Dorchester. Cream pink.

Duchess De Nemours. Sulphur yellow.

Duke of Wellington. Sulphur white.

Edouard Andre. Deep crimson.

- Felix Crousse.** Brilliant red.
Festiva Alba. Fine pure white.
Festiva Maxima. Pure white (best).
General MacMahon. Carmine red.
Grandiflora Rosea. Light rose color.
La Sublime. Finest crimson.
Louis Van Houtte. Purple cherry.
Mad. Calot. Pinkish white.
Mad. Crousse. Light pink.
Mad. De Verneville. Sulphur white.
Mad. Jules Elie. Flesh color.
Mad. Lebon. Fine bright pink.
Marie Lemoine. Sulphur white.
Meissonier. Aramanth purple.
Monsieur Jules Elie. Glossy pink.
Nobilissima. Dark rose color.
Palmata. Cut leaf scarlet.
Prince Imperial. Purplish scarlet.
Reine Hortense. Violet rose.
Rosea Superba. Cerise pink.
Sarah Bernhardt. Pinkish white.
Tenuifolia. Cut leaf red.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Finest rose color.

PHLOX

The Phlox is one of the most satisfactory of all perennials. The best results to be had with Phlox are produced by planting mass beds of a dozen or so plants of the same color. The following simple directions for planting will be found valuable:

The ground where Phlox is to be planted should be dug up to a depth of about two feet, and the plants may be planted in the early part of October. This will give them a chance to root up well before winter. If this method is not practicable, set the plants out as early as possible in spring.

Plant Phlox about 18 inches apart.

Varieties and colors:

Bridesmaid. White with large crimson eye.

Frauline G. Von Lassburg. Pure white, immense panicles.

Iris. Dark purple.

Le Mahdi. Deep velvety purple, large spike.

Lothair. Cerise Salmon, with crimson eye.

Mme. Bezanson. Best crimson.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Sunset. Dark rosy pink.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM

This grand old-fashioned hardy perennial is easy to grow in any good garden soil where there is good drainage and full exposure to the sun. They prefer to be left undisturbed for two or three years, and if given an annual top-dressing of well-rotted manure flower generously. Their main season of blooming is in June, but if the first crop of flower stems is removed as soon as finished they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers during the summer and autumn months. The fine fern-like foliage of the plants is attractive at all times.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-Flower

Indispensable plants for the hardy border; grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

R. Golden Glow. A well known popular plant, a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of golden yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September.

R. Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone-flower). Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish-purple with a remarkably large, cone-shaped center of brown; forms bushy plants 3 feet high, and blooms from July to October.

SEDUM. Stone-Crop

Several varieties. Suitable for the rockery, carpet bedding, covering of graves, etc.

S. Spectabilis. One of the prettiest erect-growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy rose-colored flowers; indispensable as a late fall blooming plant.



This beautiful residence is the dwelling place of Mr. B. C. Whitney of Detroit, Mich. The fine-looking shrubs and trees were furnished and planted by The Greening Nursery Company.

SPIREA. Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet.

Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat, attractive foliage; succeed best in a half-shaded location in rich, moist soil.

S. Aruncus. A noble variety, 3 to 5 feet high, producing in June and July long, feathery panicles of white flowers.

S. Ulmaria Fl. Pl. (Meadow Sweet). Grows about 3 feet high and produces its large double white flowers during June and July.

SWEET WILLIAM. Dianthus Barbatus London Tufts

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial producing in midsummer a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Assorted colors.

TRILLIUM. Wood Lily or Wake Robin

Excellent plants for shady positions in the hardy border, or in a sub-aquatic position, flowering in early spring; 12 to 18 inches.

TRITOMA. Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower or Torch Lily

The early, free and continuous blooming qualities of the newer varieties have made

Tritomas one of the great bedding plants, and when we consider that there are few flowering plants which are suitable for massing under our severe climatic conditions, it is little wonder that such elegant subjects should become so popular.

T. Pfitzerii (The Everblooming Flame Flower). In bloom from August to October, with spikes three to four feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses.

VINCA. Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle

V. Minor. An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Y. Filamentosa. Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants, this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and 5 to 6 feet tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

WE GIVE herewith a list of the choicest flowering bulbs. All the kinds mentioned under this head are intended only for fall planting. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep in a rich, loamy or light soil. Cover the beds six inches thick with leaves during winter and remove early in spring.

CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. We have them in **Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.**

GALANTHUS Snowdrop

Nivalis—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

HYACINTHS

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted in the fall.

Pot Culture—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in light, rich, sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should be above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors, well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it is necessary to keep them erect.

Glass Culture—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

Outdoor Culture—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted

for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

JONQUILS

A species of narcissus with fragrant, bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture, requires the same treatment as narcissus.

LILIES

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily). The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Speciosum Rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Pardalinum. Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Wallacei. Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

NARCISSUS

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips. Fine for winter culture in pots or boxes.

TULIPS

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and replaced with new bulbs. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.

Hardy Bulbs for Spring Planting

CALADIUMS

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-size plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves frequently three feet long. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down. The roots should be dug up in the fall and hung up in a dry cellar during winter. We have a large collection of all the best colors and varieties.

GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

PEONIES

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the peony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The peony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

See the splendid list of named varieties elsewhere in this book.

TUBEROSES

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.



KEY TO PHOTOGRAPH

1. Collection of visiting automobiles lined up facing the great storage cellars, on the occasion of the visit of the Oakland County Horticultural Society on August 19, 1916.
2. Members of Oakland County Horticultural Society. Picture taken in the cellars at the nursery. This Society has the reputation of being the most alive and progressive fruit growing organization in the Middle West.
3. A field gathering. The arrow shows Benj. J. Greening delivering a talk on Pedigree Breeding of Trees. Chas. E. Greening is indicated by the cross. The crowd are standing in a block of budded seedlings.
4. View of the Parade. Over a hundred cars were driven through the nurseries in parade formation, stopping here and there for a field lecture on salient points. The camera could not catch the complete line.

Greening's Nurseries, a favorite place for the meetings of Horticultural Societies and University Groups

The pictures shown on the composite photograph are all views of the Oakland County, Michigan, Horticultural Society taken on the occasion of their visit on Saturday, August 19th. This meeting is pictured because it is the most recent meeting of this kind although meetings of this kind are by no means rare with us.

The Oakland county crowd are the sixth organization to visit the Greening plant for a study trip. Similar societies from Washtenaw and Lenawee Counties in Michigan, Lucas and Wood Counties of Ohio, Essex County, Ontario, and the State Horticultural Society of Michigan, have already honored this concern with a visit. In addition, many student bodies from large colleges have been entertained by Chas. E. Greening who has in past years given many post graduate lectures to these students on Horticultural subjects. Mr. Greening in addition to being a member of most of the Michigan Horticultural bodies, is a life member also of the American Pomological Society.

After the Oakland County crowd had returned to their homes, we received an enthusiastic letter from R. J. Coryell, Secretary of the Society.

"To say that we had the time of our lives is to put it too mildly. The abundant hospitality was way beyond our expectations. We had thought that we had pulled off some great meetings, but the one at your nurseries was the cap sheaf of them all and I never expect to equal it."

Signed, R. J. Coryell, Secretary.

The paragraph above is all the evidence needed that the Greening Nursery Company has the confidence and respect of the Oakland County Horticultural Society. Societies from other counties as well, are unanimous in their expressions of admiration of our progressiveness and success.

If you are in doubt as to what to plant—ask Greenings.



OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883

THE picture shown on this page represents the complete outfit with which the Greening brothers started in business in the year 1883. A few tools, one horse and practically no capital. They did have, however, a large supply of that commodity which money does not purchase, namely—knowledge of their profession and determination to make it yield them returns.

The simple little house in the picture was the old home. Around this modest place were thirty acres of the finest land that one could find in a day's march. This thirty acres constituted the original nursery. The business has now spread over fifteen hundred and thirty acres of land in the same section where the start was made. The original thirty acres is still producing.



The late J. C. W. Greening

Very naturally we are proud of the growth and advancement which has been won. Our patrons may judge for themselves whether our present status has been earned or not. From our humble beginning we have grown to be the largest producers of nursery stock in the world. Hard work and honorable business instincts have been responsible.

The late J. C. W. Greening, founder of Greening's Nurseries, was a professional gardener in Germany. He came to America in the forties and began the nursery business in Monroe in 1850. He was the father of Chas. E. Greening, now President of The Greening Nursery Company, and probably one of the best posted men on the nursery and landscape business in America.

Greenings have treated me right for eighteen years.—B. L. Broderson, Stony Ridge, O.



GREENING'S TREES ARE LONG-LIVED

This Orchard was planted by the Founder of Greening's Nurseries in October, 1861.

The orchard of apple trees shown in this picture was planted 56 years ago by J. C. W. Greening, father of Chas. E. Greening, and the founder of the big nurseries bearing that name. Mr. Chas. E. Greening and Mr. Geo. W. Bruckner may be seen in the picture. Mr. Bruckner's father owned the farm on which these noble trees now stand. Several different varieties of apple trees may be found in this old orchard, the one shown in the foreground being a Jonathan. Nearly all the trees which were planted are still standing and bearing good crops. Only a few trees have been removed. The great age and good condition of these trees may be credited to the splendid care which has been given them.

Fruit Department

Preparation For and Setting Out The Orchard

THE SITE AND SOIL FOR AN ORCHARD

IN THE matter of selecting a site for an orchard, the question of soil and location is of utmost importance. An elevated location having good surface and air drainage is, in most instances, preferable to low, level lands. Even on the highlands, pockets or depressions in the land must be avoided. Avoid extremely hilly or rough land. Underdrainage is recommended on level ground for good results— it makes the soil loose, fertile and warm, besides aiding in many other ways.

THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES

In planning an orchard for the market it is well to consult for advice those with experience and knowledge upon the subject. It is also well to consult a reliable nurseryman and in this connection we cheerfully offer our services. Our wide range of experience and knowledge of growing fruit for market enables us to give good reliable advice to planters. We will gladly answer all questions in this respect, honestly and fairly. Planters may consult us with the utmost confidence.

THE BEST TREES TO PLANT

It is by all means advisable to secure first-class trees. They should be free from injurious insects and diseases, should have a healthy root system, with enough good-sized roots to hold the tree firmly in the ground and plenty of fine roots. Not all varieties have straight, smooth trunks, and this should be taken into consideration.

Satisfied customers are our chief capital.



A FINE SPECIMEN OF GREENING'S LOW-HEADED TREES

This picture shows off to good advantage the superior points of excellence of **Greening's Low Headed trees.**

Notice that the picker can stand right on the ground and pick a greater part of the fruit without the aid of a ladder. By using a short ladder or platform wagon the entire crop may be picked without loss.

There are further advantages of the Low Head system: The trees are easily sprayed, the highest branches can be reached and covered by the spray.

The Low Head trees are not so greatly in danger of wind storms and when the fruit does fall, it falls such a short distance that it results in no injury.

We may summarize the good points of Low-Heading trees as follows:

1. Less cost and labor in caring for the trees.
2. Less cost and labor in picking the fruit.
3. Stronger trunks of the trees and stronger framework brought about by the pruning.
4. Better quality of fruit as a result of better care, which is possible.
5. Much less loss by falling fruit, etc. etc.

Low Head trees are the trees to plant.

THE GREENING NURSERIES ARE THE PIONEERS OF THE LOW-HEADED ORCHARD TREE

GREENING'S NORTHERN GROWN TREES ARE BEST AND HARDEST

The best trees to plant, irrespective of climate and location, are such as are grown in a cool and temperate climate. The great State of Michigan is noted far and wide for its cool, moderate and healthful summer climate. Being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Great Lakes, it has the most favorable climatic conditions for the growing of hardy and healthy nursery stock. Trees grown in this climate are hardier and better adapted for transplanting than those grown in milder climates.

Hard work and honorable methods have built up our business.



Nobody cares whether we can dig 100,000 trees in a day or not. But everybody cares about the kind of roots we get. This cut shows the new tractor which digs 100,000 trees per day, and a sample of the healthy looking roots.

CARE OF YOUNG TREES BEFORE PLANTING

Immediately after receiving the trees or plants from the nursery they should be thoroughly moistened and wrapped or covered to prevent drying out. Bring them home at once and heel-in without delay. The trench should be dug at least fifteen or eighteen inches deep. Loosen the lower band of the bundle, wet the trees thoroughly and place them in the trench. Cover the roots and press the ground down firmly around them. Trees which are to be heeled-in over winter should be placed in a trench with the tops leaning toward the south at an angle of about 45 degrees, the soil should be carefully placed around the roots to exclude all air and the trees well banked for protection. It is often advisable to cover about two-thirds of the tree with soil. Evergreen boughs and snow are both excellent to cover them over winter. For heeling-in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field where mice will not injure them. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, if well dampened, can be kept in a cellar until ready to plant. Some fruit growers prefer fall shipment of trees, and heeling-in over winter; the advantage claimed, is in having the stock for very early spring planting. We strongly recommend spring delivery and planting, because we can guarantee to bring the trees to the planter as early in spring as it is advisable to plant. Elsewhere in this book a planting table is printed. Use this table in laying out your orchard.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.



THE IDEAL LOW-HEADED TREE

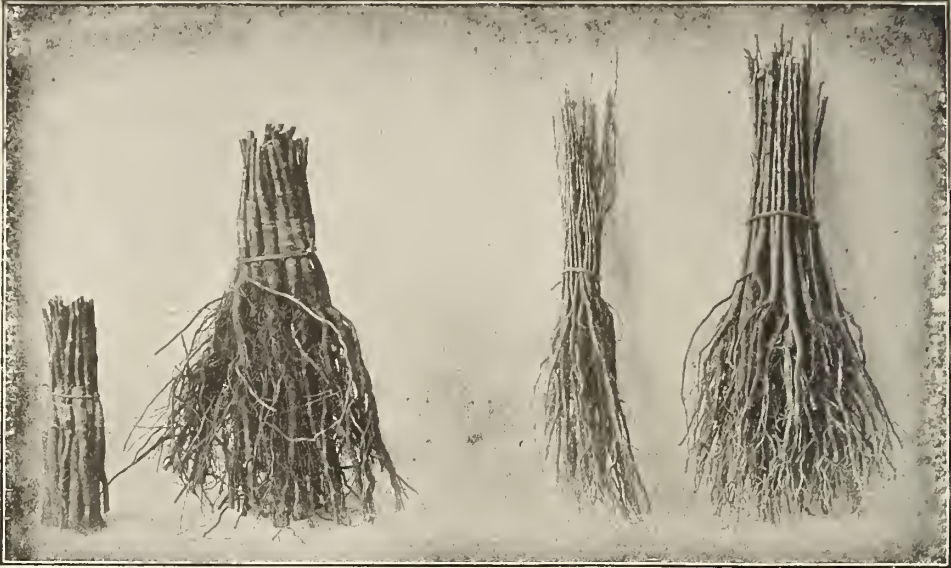
Low-headed peach tree fifteen months after planting in the orchard of The Grand Traverse Fruit Company at Empire, Michigan. Notice what an ideal tree can be formed by low-heading. Ask them about Greening's trees.

Distances for Planting

Apples	32 to 40 feet apart	Quinces	10 to 16 feet apart
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet apart	Grapes	6 to 8 feet apart
Pears, Dwarf	10 to 15 feet apart	Gooseberries and Currants .....	.4x6 feet apart
Sweet Cherries	20 to 25 feet apart	Raspberries, Red .....	.2x7 feet apart
Sour Cherries	18 to 20 feet apart	Raspberries, Black .....	.3x7 feet apart
Plums	18 to 20 feet apart	Blackberries .....	.2x7 feet apart
Peaches	18 to 20 feet apart	Dewberries .....	.3x7 feet apart
Apricots	18 to 20 feet apart	Strawberries .....	.1x4 feet apart

Planting Table

Distances Apart Each Way	Number of Trees or Plants required per Acre	
	Square System	Hexagonal System
4 feet	2723	.....
5 feet	1742	.....
6 feet	1210	.....
8 feet	681	.....
10 feet	435	.....
12 feet	302	.....
16 feet	170	.....
18 feet	134	.....154
20 feet	108	.....124
25 feet	70	.....80
30 feet	48	.....55
35 feet	35	.....40
40 feet	27	.....31
45 feet	22	.....25

Grafts
Piece-RootFrench Crab
Whole-Root-GraftsNo. 2
SeedlingsNo. 1
Seedlings

PIECE-ROOT VS. WHOLE-ROOT TREES

Above is shown the piece-root and whole-root graft, also No. 1 and No. 2 fruit tree seedlings. Each one of the bundles contains the same number of grafts and seedlings. The superior value of the whole-root trees must be readily apparent even to the inexperienced; still there are nurserymen who will argue that piece-root and No. 2 seedlings are equal to whole-root and No. 1 seedlings. We use only the strongest whole-root stock and the results are most gratifying. We beg the intending planter to consider the value and trueness of variety of our trees. **We use French Crab-apple roots only.**

The Pedigree Tree

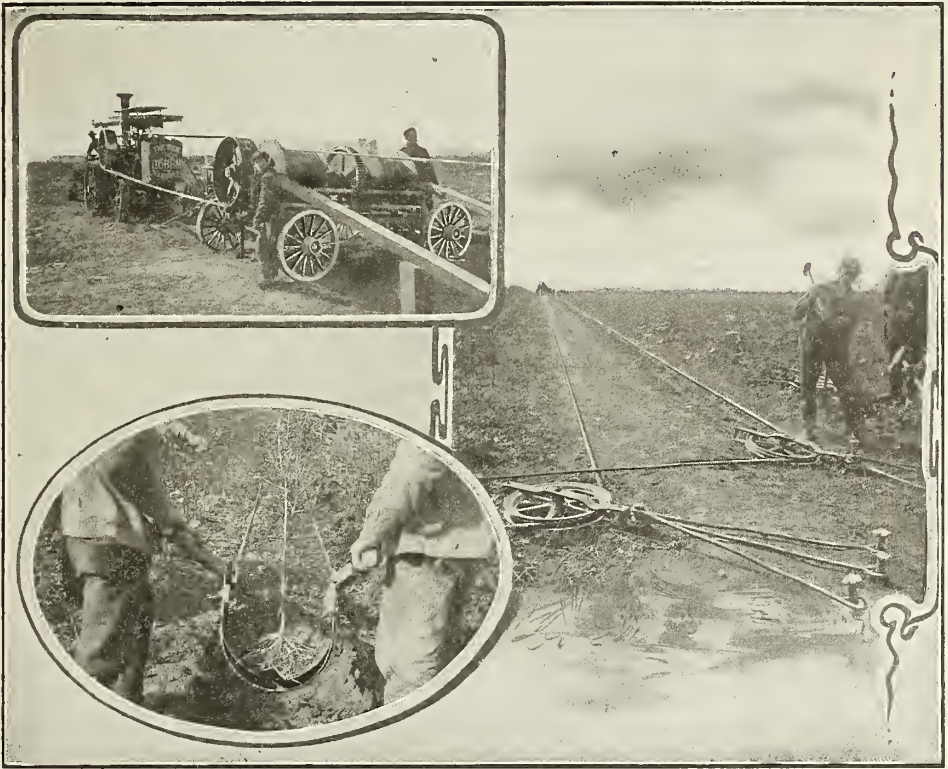
THE Pedigree Tree is a tree that has been propagated by means of grafting or budding with the scions taken from a bearing orchard tree. As far as we know, we are the only nursery company that is making a practice of improving the old leading standard varieties of fruit trees, by a system of careful selection of scions taken from orchard trees that have shown marked superiority in size, color and quality of fruit.

Luther Burbank, the wizard horticulturist, at his home in Santa Rosa, Calif., (in conversation with the writer) highly endorsed our system of breeding up the Pedigree Tree and commented upon it as being one of the highest ideals in horticultural research. Mr. Burbank emphasized his remarks by stating that our system of breeding Pedigree Trees would prove to be worth millions of dollars to the fruit growers of this country.

Mr. Cressey, horticulturist, in a recent number of *The Saturday Evening Post*, published an article on the Pedigree Tree propagation from scions taken from bearing trees, saying among the many good things in favor of this idea, that "It would pay the fruit growers to pay double the price for Pedigreed Trees, considering the great benefits we would derive from them after they come into bearing, and the great value such an orchard would have over the trees grown in the ordinary way."

In this great work we have the co-operation of leading horticulturists, agricultural colleges, and thousands of our customers, who are working hand in hand with us.

The Austrian Prune plum is new. Nothing so good in the world.



GREENING'S STEAM DIGGER IN OPERATION

Digs 200,000 trees at a single setting. Our slogan at digging time, "Get all the root," and we certainly get it.

Fruits, Animals, Vegetables and Grains Degenerate

ONE of the laws of Nature is that all things that are reproduced and bred over and over again, tend to become weakened in many instances, like the peach blow potato, "run out." This is especially true in fruit trees that are being grafted and intergrafted from year to year without any attempt to renew or bring in new stock to improve the varieties.

Our system of breeding the Pedigreed Tree has been endorsed by the best authority in the country.

Accept my thanks for the copy of Mr. Greening's Landscape book which you so kindly loaned to me. I appreciate your favor in this matter and will be glad to co-operate with you wherever possible. The work you did around the Pontiac High School is greatly admired by everyone here and is a splendid recommendation for your firm.

Yours very truly,

Howard H. Barnett, Pontiac, Mich.

Greenings are the sole growers of Austrian Prune plums.



BUDDERS AND WRAPPERS

An aggregation of skilled workmen in the art of budding trees. A small army of active people selected from the most reliable, skilled and intelligent help at the nursery. With this force we are able to bud about 85,000 trees per day. The varieties are carefully guarded against mixture so that no strangers may get in. Mr. Fred Duvall, our field foreman in charge of the budding, has been in our employ more than thirty years.

Greening's Low-Headed Trees

WILL ADD MILLIONS TO THE WEALTH OF THE COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWER. SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE GREENING LOW-CROWN SYSTEM

1. Our new system of low-heading fruit trees brings the fruit closer to the source of water supply; this is important, since 95 per cent of the fruit is water.
2. Spraying high-headed trees is expensive. It costs only about one-half as much in labor and materials to spray low-headed trees.
3. There is a great saving of labor in pruning and thinning.
4. The expense of picking is greatly reduced for reasons that the picker can gather the entire crop from a step-ladder or an elevated platform.
5. A low-headed tree has a stronger framework than one that is perched up high on a tall trunk. Hence there is less injury to the limbs by wind storms or heavy crops, and also less loss from wind-falls.
6. A low-headed tree suffers less from sun-scald, winter injury and other diseases because there is less exposed surface.
7. A low-headed tree develops a larger, stronger root system.
8. The quality of the fruit is much improved and the yield greatly increased.

So important is this subject of low-heading that we have published a special bulletin on the subject. Mailed free to all who request it.

Low Head trees—save money in working.



TOP-WORKED BOSCH PEAR ORCHARD

A photograph of an orchard of top-worked Bosc pears on the farm of Mr. G. W. Griffin at South Haven, Michigan. This orchard has long been the attraction of many horticulturists from far and near, and enjoys the reputation of being the most profitable fruit orchard in the entire Western Michigan fruit belt. Unlike other varieties of pears, this orchard of Bosc yields a heavy crop regularly each year. When you plant an orchard of Greening's Top-worked Bosc Pears, you have one of the greatest assets any farm can possess.

Greening's Top-Worked Trees

A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH, OUTWITTING NATURE

To change the nature of a tree by scientific treatment may well be termed "Outwitting Nature." Since it has been found that the body or stem of a tree controls and regulates the formation and development of the root system and the crown of the tree, it is possible to completely change the nature of a tree without in any way affecting the quality of the fruit, by infusing into it a hardier, more productive and more vigorous element of tree growth; and by giving it a stronger, more vigorous and deeper growing root system. This new science, as applied in the Greening Method, completely sets aside and corrects any feeble or weak habit of growth, thus changing the weak grower and shy bearer to a strong, vigorous and productive tree.

Pedigree bred trees are the planters insurance. To plant anything else is to take a great chance.

We say that we are the largest growers of trees in the world. We have the means of proving our statement.

"It is a pleasure to handle such trees"—J. W. Armie, Wabash, Ind.

What The Greening Science Has Done For Horticulture

The Bosc pear, a late fall variety, well known for many years as a fruit of unsurpassed richness and flavor, and undoubtedly the most delicious desert pear known, has as an orchard tree, been considered worthless because of its miserable and weak habit of growth; but under our scientific treatment it has been restored to a strong, thrifty and heavy bearing tree.



THE GRAFT

Notice how completely the union has taken place between scion and stock. We have tested the strength of a number of these grafted trees by bending them over to see if they would break, but so perfect was the union that invariably the break occurred either above or below the graft.

For the Bosc we top-graft on the stem of the Kieffer, with French pear roots, thus combining three splendid elements into one. The combination makes a vigorous growing and prolific tree, as well as a strong, hardy trunk which will stand the extremes of heat and cold, and likewise will produce and carry a heavy crop of fruit. When it is considered that the Bosc brings the highest price of any pear grown, frequently selling for as high as \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel in the commercial markets, it will readily be seen what top-grafting has done for this one variety of fruit alone.

The Northern Spy Apple Changed to Early Bearing

By many the Northern Spy is considered to be the most valuable apple in cultivation; and yet many fruit growers have been deterred from planting it because of the well-known fact that this variety requires a long period of time, at least twelve years and often more, to come into bearing. By our system of top-grafting we have overcome this difficulty, and are bringing the tree into early fruiting. Our method of top-working the Northern Spy causes a complete change in the tree without in any way affecting the character or quality of the fruit. The process of top-working, as is well known to all horticulturists, has a tendency to force any variety to come into early bearing.

The Red Canada, Sometimes Called Steele's Red, Completely Restored by the Greening Method

It is a well known fact that the Red Canada is one of the choicest and most valuable varieties of all winter market apples. Because of its beautiful, rich red color, its excellence of quality, and its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities, the Red Canada is of such great market value that it generally brings from one to two dollars more per barrel than the other winter varieties. Moreover, it is especially valuable for exportation to distant countries. However, on account of its poor and feeble growth, this valuable variety has been discarded from the list of profitable fruits by nurserymen and fruit growers.

Under the Greening System of treatment, by top-grafting the Red Canada on the stem of the Gideon (a tree considered to be the most vigorous grower and hardiest of all apples) and the use of the French Crab root as a foundation, all weakness of growth of the Red Canada has been eliminated. Not only that, but we have also produced by this system an orchard tree that will bear heavily of an excellent quality of fruit each year, instead of every other year as is common with many of our well known varieties. This change which we have brought about in the Red Canada now places it on the list with the most profitable varieties of American apples. The Gideon stock has a tendency to force a strong, vigorous, downward-growing root system and to establish the tree deeply in the subsoil. The combination of stock used to top-graft the Red Canada, is in every way suited to make the tree hardy, productive and long lived. What we have done for the Red Canada is possible to do with all other varieties, that in any way show weakness of growth, tenderness of wood, unproductiveness, or any other undesirable feature.



Two-year-old Wagner apple tree with fruit. Result of Greening's system of up breeding.

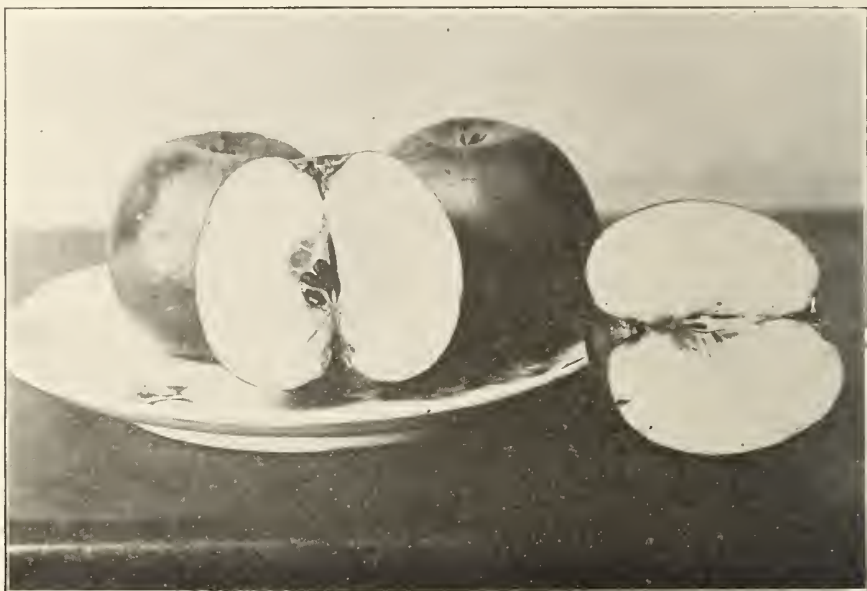
The Wagener Apple Improved by the Greening Method

THE weakness of the Wagener is largely in its habit of overbearing. The trunk and main limbs of the tree are also subject to sun scald and frequently the extreme winters of the northern latitude cause considerable injury.

Again our method of top-grafting has its valuable features on this choice market variety, for it absolutely eliminates every possible danger of injury to the trunk of the tree from either the sun or the cold. In top-grafting the Wagener we use the Northwestern for the stock, because we have found that there exists perfect harmony between the strains of these two varieties. The Northwestern is a tree of iron-clad hardiness and a strong, thrifty grower, whose trunk is never affected by the extremes of the elements. The two form a splendid combination, giving to the Wagener a more vigorous growth and crops of a normal yield each year; and hence a longer life. Furthermore, sun scald and all other diseases caused by atmospheric conditions are eliminated.

In the foregoing we mention only three varieties of apples of entirely different characteristics, but they practically illustrate the three main objectionable features usually found in the apple family. All varieties of apples having any of these objectionable features, referred to in the three varieties mentioned above, may be treated in exactly the same manner with the most complete success. Under this treatment we are overcoming some of the serious obstacles that have presented themselves in the past to the American fruit grower.

Anyone having a desirable strain of fruit can have them top-worked by us, provided arrangements are made in proper time for the shipment of the scions. During the past season we received scions from a large number of fruit growers, to be propagated in our nurseries by the Greening Method. A hundred trees is the minimum number of trees that we can contract to top work.



Picture of Dr. Gerow's Winter Banana Apples, which kept an entire year in an ordinary cellar, told about in the accompanying story.

Dr. Gerow Tells Us Something More About the Winter Banana Apple. The Cheboygan, (Mich.) Democrat Tells The People About The Winter Banana

THE Winter Banana Apple is another case which we may cite to show that the Greening Nursery Company have been and **are** highly truthful and honest in their advertising.

The Greening Nursery Company told the world that the Winter Banana was a good apple. Dr. Gerow, a customer, says that it is a good apple. The Greening Nursery Company told the world that the Winter Banana was an extra fine keeper. Dr. Gerow, a customer, says that it is an extra fine keeper.

Dr. Gerow is only one of the many who say that the Greening Winter Banana is an extraordinary fruit. If we were the only people who sang the praises of the Winter Banana said praises would be sung in vain. As it happens there is a great choir of singers—and the song is sweet.

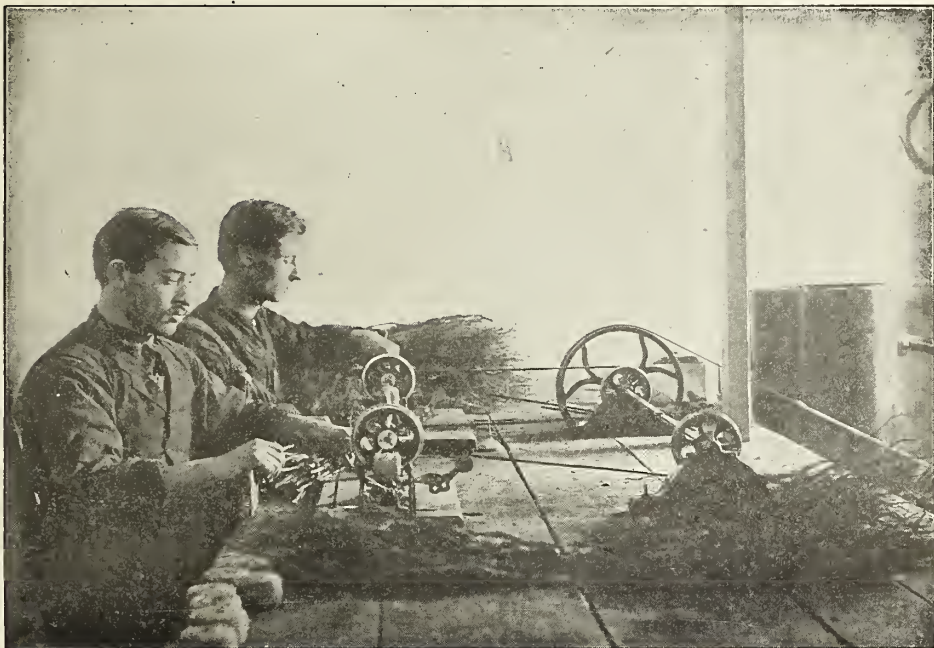
Did you ever pick an apple off the tree and pack it away in a barrel in the cellar and then go down into the cellar a **year afterwards** and dig that apple out of the barrel and find it fresh and rosy and full of flavor and fit for the table? Dr. Gerow did this with the Winter Banana.

Did you ever eat a last year's apple on August first of the year following and find it unspoiled and toothsome? Dr. Gerow did this with our Winter Banana.

If you come to Monroe we will show some of these apples to you. If we could not prove the statements we would not dare to make them. We have these apples here and have eaten some of them, so we know.

Now then—if your customers want an apple that will keep a long, long time, sell them trees of Winter Banana. You can swear to the worth of them. If your customer

We know how to dig our stock—from strawberry plant to evergreen.



UP-TO-DATE METHODS IN GRAFT WRAPPING

Here we show our latest graft wrapping machine, operated by a gasoline engine. Two wrapping machines are shown. One man with machine will wrap over 15,000 whole root grafts in a single day, more than three times as many as by hand, and the work is far superior to the old method in point of quality as it insures a better union of the graft.

wants the best tasting and best looking apple in the world, sell Winter Banana. We have some circulars which tell all about the Winter Banana. Send for a supply of them.

Sell The King Of Apples to your best customers. It will not fail to give satisfaction. The Winter Banana is a native of Indiana. It does well in the middle southern states as well as in the northern sections. It will do well anywhere.

Read Dr. Gerow's letter.

Cheboygan, Mich., August 5, 1916.

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe.
Gentlemen:—

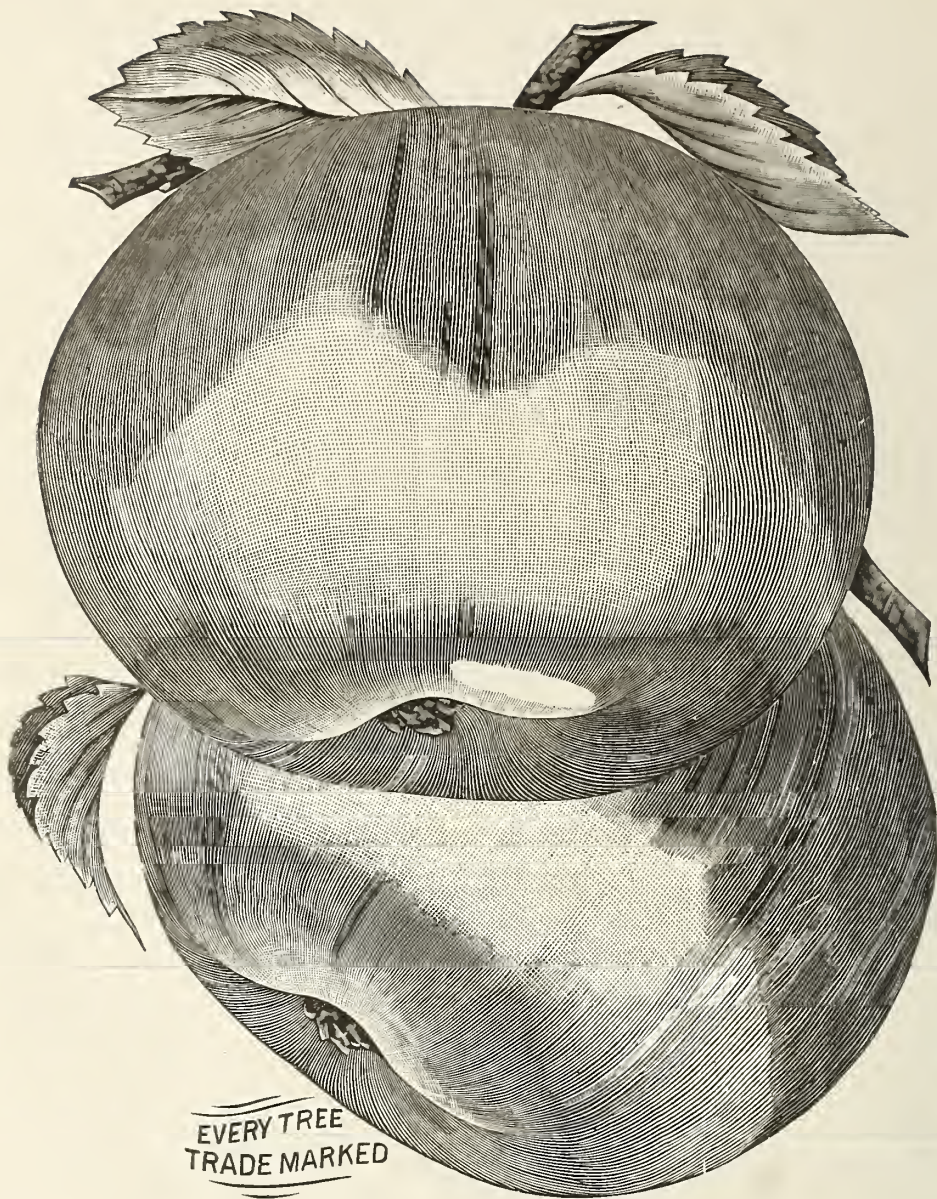
I send by this mail three Winter Banana apples grown on your trees. I should think it would make you feel chesty to see your trees doing themselves so proudly. As I stated before these were kept in an ordinary cellar belonging to my foreman in the orchard Geo. H. Goodwin. I shall try and send another sample on Sept. 1.

Yours very truly,

A. M. GEROW.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.



WINTER BANANA APPLE

Highest Honorable Mention American Pomological Society, Fruit Exhibition,
Philadelphia, 1899

King Edward VII of England spoke thus of the Banana Apple: "Flavor and texture as good as their appearance, color beautiful, excellent qualities irresistible."—**Chicago Produce Exchange, February 5, 1909.**

In Paris the delicious Winter Banana apple is the favorite.

No other apple equals it in taste or appearance. An apple placed in a room will fill the entire space with a delicious aroma. The fruit is of large size, beautifully shaded with rich, rosy red. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Tree a very strong grower, very hardy, and will succeed in very cold climate. It has stood the severest tests. Every tree of this variety shipped from this nursery is "**Trade Marked.**" Planters should accept no other. We introduced the Banana in 1890, when we bought the exclusive right to propagate from the original tree.



SHOWING THE ORDERLY WAY IN WHICH ORDERS ARE FILLED IN THE STORAGE CELLARS

Trees placed in stalls, marked as to varieties. Easy to keep roots moist and conditioned.

Planting Fruit Trees

AFTER the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth so as to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position and packing the soil firmly around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking.

Spring Planting—Level the soil around the tree after spring planting.

Fall Planting—Bank up against the tree after fall planting, and remove to a level in spring.

Mulching, with a covering of straw manure, not fresh horse manure, or leaf mould after planting, is highly beneficial and will often save the tree in dry seasons. Dwarf Pear trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

The Winter Banana Apple is the best keeping fruit in the world. Have been known to keep up to October of the year following harvesting.

This book gives information regarding the planting, pruning and the general care of trees and shrubs.

A small order gets the same care as a larger one at our nurseries.

Apples

OUR Horticultural Department on scientific research has given special attention to the improvement of the apple tree. Among fruit products, the apple is now considered the leading article of food throughout the world. As a health food it is absolutely unsurpassed. It is eminently proper that the apple should receive special attention.

The world is certain to profit millions by our new scientific discoveries in tree growing and training for the "ideal orchard tree."

The apple orchard may be filled in with so-called fillers, such as are mentioned on another page, which come into bearing in three to four years, producing many crops before the apples grow large enough to cover the ground. A large profit may be made from the orchard before the apples come into bearing.



Yellow Transparent apple bearing fruit in the second year from planting. Greening's trees in the 400-acre orchard of the Grand Traverse Fruit Co., Pedigree Stock.

SUMMER APPLES

Carolina Red June (See Red June).

Early Harvest (Early June). Medium size; yellow; fine flavor. Good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry. Medium; striped with deep red; tender, subacid and excellent; productive. August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a deep bloom; juicy, rich, acid. The tree is a vigorous grower. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

Red June. Medium size; red; tender, juicy, subacid and abundant bearer; July.

Strawberry (See Early Strawberry). Late Strawberry and Washington Strawberry.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent. "The most valuable early apple." A very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size: skin pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from five to ten days ahead of Early Harvest. July-August.



THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL WINTER BANANA APPLE TREE AND ITS ILLUSTRIOUS ORIGINATOR, MR. D. M. FLORY

Tree six and one-half feet in circumference three feet from ground, forty feet spread thirty-eight years old.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander (Emperor). Very large; deep red or crimson. Very hardy. Sept. and Oct.

Autumn Strawberry. Medium; streaked; tender; juicy; fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

Chenango. Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; juicy, very mild and tender, slightly subacid. Sept.

Duchess of Oldenburg. See Oldenburg.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and highly flavored; vigorous and productive. Sept. and Oct.

Jersey (Jersey Sweet). Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Maiden Blush. Rather large, oblate; quite smooth and fair; pale yellow with

beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Munson. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. Sweet. Oct. to Dec.

Oldenburg (Duchess). Equal to Winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; juicy; flavor slightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market or domestic use. Sept.

Pippin. See Fall Pippin, and Yellow Newtown.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. Nov. to Dec.

Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk subacid; a hardy vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.



THE OLD WAY OF DIGGING TREES

An every-day scene in digging time under the old method of digging trees with spades. The men have succeeded in lifting the tree, with a mighty effort so frequently necessary to pull the tree, but alas! the tree, being rent from the ground with spade and muscle, the roots are badly broken and bruised, and it will be seen that the man pulling the tree has lost his equilibrium at a critical moment. Thousands of planters will hail with delight the advent of modern tree digging. There can be no disappointment in planting our steam-dug trees, as all the roots are intact and uninjured, not bruised, broken or crushed, as is the case under the old method. Results: smiling patrons, more business, better orchards.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black. Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round. Black dotted with whitish specks; the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor; one of the best keeping apples.

Bailey Sweet. Large; deep red; tender; rich, sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. Nov. to April.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.

Banana. See Winter Banana.

Bellflower. See Yellow Bellflower.

Ben Davis. A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Jan. to May.

Canada Red. See Red Canada.

Delicious. A good sized apple with the surface almost covered with a brilliant dark red and blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end. The flavor is sweet, slightly touched with acid. Flesh fine grain, crisp and juicy. A very valuable market variety. Nov. to Jan.

Esopus (Spitzenburg). Medium to large; deep red; subacid, highly flavored; tree a light grower, but bears and grows well. Nov. to March.

Fallawater. Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. Nov. to Jan.

Good agents wanted everywhere. Big money in selling trees and shrubs.



DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER—A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH

Progress is the watchword of the American people. This progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree-digging machine, by means of which all kinds of trees, ranging in size from the dwarf-growing kinds up to large shade trees 15 and 20 feet high, may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring the roots. As shown in the illustration, the ground has been dug away directly back of the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree-digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of whole-root apple trees at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to pulley blocks stationed at the ends of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power. Do not such methods appeal to an intelligent people? With these facilities we are able to furnish trees with abundant masses of fibrous roots, such as will grow and make splendid orchards of strongest fruiting power.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Oct. to Jan.

Gano. Tree very vigorous, hardy. An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Feb. to May.

Gideon. Raised in Minnesota from crab seed. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality poor. Tree one of the hardiest; best for top-working.

Golden Russet. Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh juicy and highly flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. Dec. to May.

Greening. See Rhode Island Greening and Northwestern.

Grimes' Golden. An apple of the highest quality; very rich, subacid, with pear flavor; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Nov. to March.

Hubbardston. Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. Dec. to May.

Jonathan. Fruit medium, conical; skin nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; one of the best. Nov. to March.

King of Tompkins County. See Tompkins King.

L. S. Pearmain. Large; yellow, striped, spashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly subacid, very good. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Oct. to Feb.

Mammoth Black Twig. Very large; dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Flavor mild, subacid, juicy. Nov. to April.

Mann. Fruit large, roundish oblate; nearly regular; skin deep greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half tender; mild, subacid. Jan. to May.

McIntosh. Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality. Tree a medium grower, one of the best. Nov. to Feb.

Missouri (Missouri Pippin). Large, oblong, bright red, with gray dots; fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer. Dec. to March.

Newtown Pippin. See Yellow Newtown.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late. Nov. to March.

Top-worked Northern Spy. See page 82.

Northwestern (N. W. Greening). Yellow; smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant, annual bearer. Jan. to June.

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. Jan. to May.

Rambo. Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Oct. to Jan. in the North.

Red Canada. (Sometimes called Steele's Red). As a long-keeping market apple with good color, it is unsurpassed. Invariably brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 more per barrel than the best of winter apples. The only drawback has been its slow growth of tree. The Greening method of top-working it in the nursery on the hardy, fast-growing Gideon stem and French crab root, has completely overcome the difficulty occasioned by its miserable growing habit. Under our scientific treatment of top-working the Canada Red on hardy, fast-growing stock, it will grow into a bearing orchard as quickly as any of the other varieties of apples.

Top-worked Red Canada. See page 82.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A spreading, irregular grower and an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. One of the best. Nov. to Feb.

Roxbury Russett. Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Long keeper. April to June.

Seek-no-further. See Westfield.

Shiawassee. Medium size; whitish, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous; very productive. One of the best. Oct. to Jan.

Smith Cider. Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium. A moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in South and West. Dec. to March.

Snow. See Fameuse.

Spitzenburg. See Esopus.

Stark. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, mild subacid. Jan. to May.

Stayman Winesap. The best of the Winesap family. Color a dark, rich red; flesh firm, very fine grained and exceedingly juicy. Strong grower.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.

Steele's Red. See Red Canada.

Talman Sweet. Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. Nov. to April.

Tompkins King. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. Nov. to March.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. One of the leaders. Dec. to Feb.

New Top-worked Wagner. See page 83.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size; red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. Nov. to Jan.

Westfield. Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

Winesap. Medium; dark red, subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana. Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious subacid, highly perfumed; highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh

golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot or pear. Tree very hardy and well adapted for the coldest climates. It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown. It is a remarkably early bearer; trees two and three years old often bear full crops of fine, large fruit, which sells at sight. It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. (Read their opinions in this catalogue). It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seedling introduced by us in 1890. Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." Oct. to March.

Wolf River. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white, subacid, poor quality. Nov. to Jan.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

Yellow Newtown (Newtown Pippin). One of the very best apples as to quality; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Tree light grower while young. Dec. to May.

York Imperial. Apple greenish yellow where not covered with bright red. Flesh crisp, firm, subacid and good. A good keeper and retains its flavor. Not very hardy for extreme cold climates.

Crab Apples

WITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. A valuable market fruit.

Grant. Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality very fine. Oct. to Dec.

Hyslop. Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower. Oct. to Dec.

Quaker. A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to March.

Transcendent. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second or third year, bearing every year after and produc-

ing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. Sept. to Oct.

Van Wyck. Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Whitney. Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Splendid for wine.



NURSERY SPRAYING: A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH—OUR SPRAYING APPARATUS

During the process of our experiments and investigations for obtaining knowledge of causes and effects, our attention has centered on the scientific experiments in spraying to obtain two distinct results:

First—Spraying with a solution of lime and sulphate of copper for the purpose of preserving the foliage; in other words, to ward off all fungous diseases, and thus to stimulate the growing functions of trees and plants.

SECOND—To destroy the insects by adding arsenic poisons in prescribed quantities. Under this method we keep the trees in good growing condition during the entire summer season, thereby counteracting a weak and tender second growth, which is often the case when trees have stopped growing from some cause during the summer months.

Fruit Tree Pruning

THERE is no operation in the production of fruit so important as the pruning of the trees. If the Greening patrons can become well informed on the subject of pruning they will be more successful.

Professor H. P. Gould of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is right when he says that the most successful fruit growers are those who prune their trees systematically and scientifically.

The principle advantages of tree pruning when properly done are as follows:

1. It modifies the vigor of the tree.
2. It keeps the tree shapely, making it more stocky and keeping it within bounds.
3. It keeps the tree tops open and admits the necessary air and sunshine.
4. It serves to thin the fruit and stimulate the development of fruit buds.
5. It makes thorough spraying more possible and facilitates the harvesting of the fruit.

There are many other advantages which we have no space to mention.

The Conrath Raspberry is the best black sort.

We take it for granted that every up to date farmer is already strongly in favor of thorough pruning. Without going into the technical details, let us simply review briefly some of the practical matters.

March is the pruning month. All authorities agree that the pruning should all be finished by the last of March. If necessary it may be started in February. This will catch the trees in their dormant period before the growth starts.

Good tools are necessary if the best results are to be obtained. A good trimming saw, a strong, sharp pruning knife, and a good pair of pruning shears are about all that need be required. A suitable ladder, of course, must be had.

In trimming off the larger limbs where it is necessary to use the saw be sure to cut them in such a way that a small shoulder is left on the lower side. It is difficult to say in words, just what we mean by this without going into the more minute details. Start the saw on the lower side and about half an inch from the trunk of the tree. Incline the cut inward so that the saw will come through even or flush with the trunk on the top side. Be sure to cover the place where the limb was removed with white lead paint to prevent the entrance of disease.

In removing the smaller branches and twigs always remember that the prime motive in doing so is to maintain a uniform and well balanced head and to keep the top of the trees open so as to allow the sun and the air to get in freely. This will be conducive to a fine color in your fruit and of course, larger size also.

For the first three years in the life of a tree pruning tends to properly form the framework or skeleton of the tree and is a most important part of the orchard work. During this time all the leading top shoots should be sheared off a third or a half of the previous year's growth. This should be done in the month of March each year. When the trees are older and in bearing, less heading in is required. The orchard man can determine what pruning is necessary in this case by the abundance or condition of the fruit buds. If the trees during the previous season made a strong growth and developed a heavy set of fruit buds a severe cutting back is probably advisable in order to properly thin the fruit as much as possible by that means. On the other hand if the buds for any reason have failed to form well during the previous season, very little pruning will be needed.

Cherries and other small fruits need far less trimming than apples, pears, peaches, and quinces. Where the fruits grow to great size thorough pruning is absolutely necessary not only to insure a better grade of fruit but also to work the tree into such a condition of sturdiness of frame that a good big crop will not break it down.

BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED

"When I receive fair treatment from the hands of anyone it always affords me great pleasure to tell it to others. I wish to say that I purchased 350 fruit trees from The Greening Nursery Company last spring through their agent, George A. Flory. They promised me good stock, which I expected, but they have sent me better stock than I really expected. I think they sent me the finest yearling trees I ever saw, nothing but No. 1 clean, straight and healthy trees. The result is, I think, only one of the entire lot will fail to grow. I think I always owe a good word for the Greening Nursery Company."

S. C. SHANTZ, Archbold, Ohio

LOST FOUR TREES OUT OF 3,300

"Yours of the 28th received. I got an average of two feet growth on all my apple trees this year; had the summer not been so dry, would have got three feet. As it was, I got better than 3½ feet on at least 20 per cent of the apple trees I got of you this spring. Will lose less than ten, about four I think (out of 3,300). Got 5 ft. 2 in. on one tree—record for the orchard. On same tree four other limbs better than 4½ ft."

C. E. BRISBIN,

President National Bank, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Our Guarantee

ALL our stock is guaranteed to be first-class according to grade ordered. In filling orders we exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. However, should a mistake happen we will either replace the stock or refund the money after receiving sufficient proof of same. Parties placing orders with us must do so with the understanding that, we shall not be liable for damages in such case further than replacing of all stock proven untrue to name, or refunding the money. Do not make a complaint unless you are sure there is a mistake.

The New Nursery Law

Under a recent enactment of the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector, whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all **Agents, Dealers and Nurserymen** engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must have a "**State License**." It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector at Agricultural College, Michigan**. All nursery stock must also be thoroughly fumigated before shipment, in accordance with the law relating thereto.

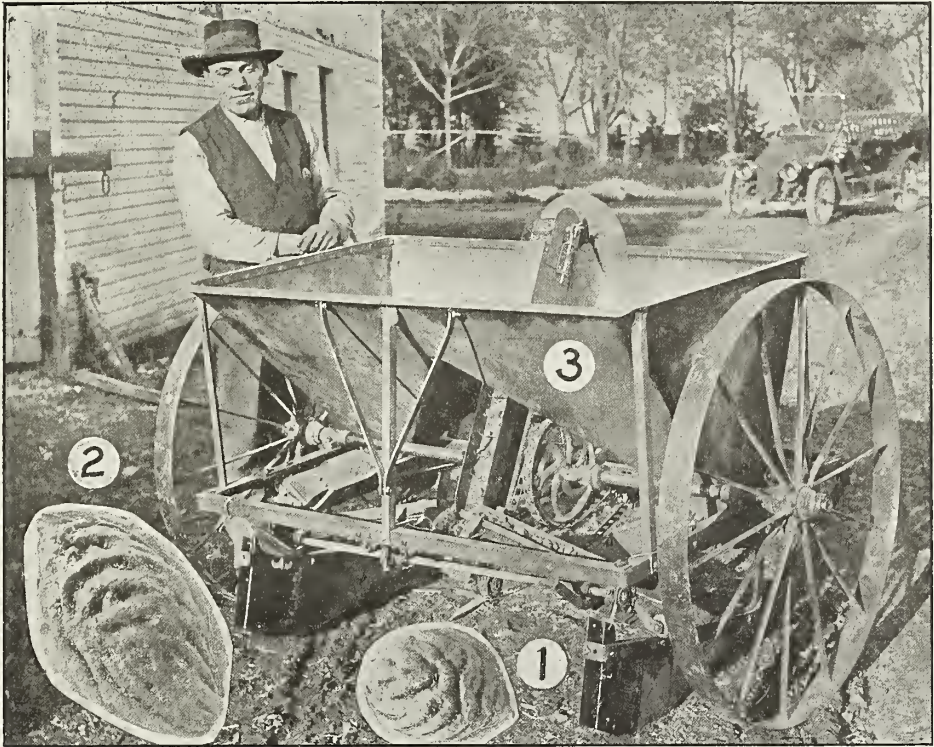
Certificate of Nursery Inspection

This is to certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

L. R. Taft,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards

Agricultural College, Michigan.



Reasons Why Greening's Peach Trees Are Best and Hardest

Illustration No. 1.—Genuine Tennessee natural peach seed, used exclusively by us. These pits are gathered for us at a large expense in the mountains of Tennessee, where they grow wild. The crop is limited to only a few hundred bushels each year, hence the scarcity and high price. This is the strain of seed from which we grow our wonderful stock of peach trees, unsurpassed in strength of root and power of growth, also freedom from disease. Our peach trees are absolutely free from disease of any kind. We use no other seed, though the cost is six times more than canning pits. This seed is what makes the wonderful root system on our peach trees. Our supply of genuine natural Tennessee pits is contracted for in advance, insuring us a supply from year to year.

Illustration No. 2.—Canning factory peach pit used by 90 per cent of the nursery-men. The seed in this large pit, coming from a grafted tree, is always degenerated and often diseased. The seed is always shrunken and extremely weak in germinating and growing power. To prove this it is only necessary to open up and examine a pit from a grafted peach tree. This class of pits is never used by us.

Illustration No. 3.—Our double row peach pit planter and its inventor, our master genius, Mr. John W. Romine. This is only one of the many inventions of useful machinery used at our nurseries for which Mr. Romine's productive brain is deserving of the highest credit. From 75 to 100 bushels of pits can be planted in a single day with one man and team doing the work of fifty people far better than could ever be done by hand. Mr. Romine is master mechanic at the nurseries, with a complete machine shop for iron and wood work, and is constantly engaged in the work of inventing new machinery for use in our nurseries. Mr. Romine is also inventor of our six-row, two-horse, double automatic sprayer, which is used in spraying all our nursery stock, and the new gasoline tractor which is now being used in digging, plowing and cultivating at the nurseries.



MAMMOTH BLOCK OF PEACH TREES

Block of 2,000,000 Low-top peach trees growing at Greening's Big Nurseries. The seedlings were grown from Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and the buds taken from bearing trees of unusual merit, thus infusing each variety with the best blood of its kind. The photograph was taken after three months' growth and represents what is positively the largest and finest block of peach trees ever seen in the world.

Peaches

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Early Crawford. Clng. July.

Anderson (New). This peach has surpassed all other varieties for size, quality and early and abundant bearing. It is a large, luscious peach of high quality and in good demand. It was originated by John Anderson, of Danbury, Ohio. Ripens early in August.

Banner. Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, often producing a crop of fruit the second year after planting. Considered by leading authorities the best and most profitable peach ever introduced. No other late peach compares with it in quality.

In bearing and quality of fruit it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canadian agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening October first, the very best time to bring the highest price in market. "Trade Marked."

Beers' Smock. Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

Carman. Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender; fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; quality very good. Aug.

Champion. Very hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet; cling. August 15th.

Chili. Medium size, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree very hardy and productive. Middle of September.

Crosby. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened; bright red cheek; flesh yellow. Tree unusually hardy. Middle of Sept.

Dewey. A perfect freestone peach, ripening with Triumph, but has better form, brighter color on the surface, is equally hardy and productive. The flesh is of uniform color and texture to the pit. July.

Early Barnard. Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. One of the hardiest. First of Sept.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.

Elberta. Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of fair quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Sept. 10th to 15th.

Engle (Engle's Mammoth). Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early Sept.

Fitzgerald. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit, flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of August.

Foster. Large; deep orange red; flesh yellow, very rich. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

Gold Drop. This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance. Good quality, a very early and abundant bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of September.

Greening's September Mammoth. A wonder. (See special write up in this catalogue). Size larger than Elberta, and flavor much finer; flesh yellow; pit medium; color of skin yellow with a deep red blush. Tree very free from curl leaf, hardy and vigorous. Original tree has borne four successive crops. It is a seedling from a stray pit. We prophesy a great future for this truly wonderful new variety. We will have only a few trees for sale in 1916, but we will have a good supply in Fall 1917 and Spring 1918.

Kalamazoo. Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of Sept.

Kihlken Smock (New). Larger, better and more beautifully colored than Beers' Smock. Discovered in the orchard of George Kihlken, Danbury, O., in 1909. This peach will be worth millions to fruit growers. The best late peach. First of Oct.

Late Crawford. Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best late sorts. Last of Sept.

Lemon Free. Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Mayflower. Earliest peach known, semi-cling, size medium, color bright red; ripens well to the seed. Young and prolific bearer, new. Last week in June.

New Prolific. The most popular market variety of the present day. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; freestone. It stood the cold winter in 1898 better than any other variety. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September, just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. No variety has ever been introduced which is finer in quality and more profitable for market. Introduced by us in 1890.

Oceana. In quality, size and color similar to Early Crawford. Small pit and thick yellow flesh. First of Sept.



OUR TREES WILL STAND ALONE

The bundle of peach trees here shown is standing alone, upheld by the strong and out-spreading roots. It is this kind of roots that make our trees grow. The trees in the picture are specimens of our First Class peach trees. Note that they are tall and large in caliper. Pedigree Stock.

I am pleased to say that, although I have handled nursery stock for a number of years, I never saw a finer lot of stock than that which came from your nursery this fall.

J. H. SWIHART, Mulberry, Ind.

The car of trees came to me in good condition and all have been delivered. They certainly were fine, not a buyer found fault, indeed there was no room for faultfinding.

H. M. HAFF, Deliveryman.

Rivers. Large, creamy white with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor; ten days later than Alexander. First of August.

St. John. A grand peach, ripening a week ahead of Early Crawford and fully or nearly as large in size and equal in quality, color and flavor. Color yellow with a fine red cheek; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of August.

Salway. Fruit large and roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.

Triumph. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer and good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening with Alexander. July.

Weed's Late Barnard. Above medium size, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, very rich; tree hardy; very small pit. Middle of Sept.

Remember This

The peach trees which come from Greening's Nurseries are grown on the best soil for the purpose in the United States. Furthermore, they are dug with whole roots.

Greening's Latest Introduction

Another new variety to take its place along with our other successes.

GREENING'S SEPTEMBER MAMMOTH PEACH is the latest and biggest addition to the fruit growing world. It is already on its way to a place at the head of the list of peaches.

We want to call attention to the fact that our introductions have every one of them been crowned by the approval of the people. The Anderson peach—Banner peach—New Prolific peach—Kihlken Smock peach—Bosc pear—Winter Banana apple, etc., have all become strong favorites in the markets and among the growers. We have no fear that **Greening's September Mammoth** will not gain the same glory.

For three years we have watched the development of our new discovery. The original tree came from a stray pit and grew right here in Monroe. Its habit of growth first attracted us and then the great size and beauty of the fruit. It is larger than Elberta and finer in every way. The size is really enormous, the largest peach in cultivation without a doubt.

We have taken plenty of time to the study of our new peach and we are absolutely sure of our ground in announcing it to the world.

The original tree is five years old and bore fruit the second year. There have been four successive crops. The tree has withstood several severe winters and has proved itself extremely hardy. Also the tree is absolutely free from curl leaf.

We present the wonderful peach to you in this catalogue. We do not hesitate to recommend it most heartily. We prophesy that this peach will revolutionize the planting and the peach market in a surprisingly short time.

The picture was made from an artist's drawing from the natural fruit.

For the delivery of Fall 1916 and Spring 1917 we have but very few trees of this new variety to sell. We are, however, going to bud a large number of them for Fall 1917 and Spring 1918 delivery and the public can get them in most any quantity after that date.

The new peach, we are confident, will be a leader. As we have stated before, we have studied its qualifications for a period of years before introducing it into our catalogue. It is now on the market to stay—a fitting achievement for the **big** nurseries.

(See page 102 for illustration)

1,000 PEACH, 500 PEAR TREES; BEST GROWTH; FINEST STOCK

"The 1,000 peach trees and 500 pear that I purchased from your agent, Mr. H. E. Brundage, the past two years, were the best and finest trees that I have ever set, and they have made the best growth of any nursery stock that we have planted in the past twenty years, regardless of the dry season we had in 1908."

H. B. TODD, Vermillion, Ohio.

FRUIT THE FIRST YEAR

"Last spring my Banner trees that had been set out two years were loaded with blossoms, and as the trees were large and healthy and the land in good condition, I decided to let the blossoms remain on the trees and experiment; and as a result some of the trees had over a bushel of peaches. Besides, they are a late peach and brought the best price of any of my many varieties."

GEO. W. DOOLITTLE, South Haven, Mich.

FINEST TREES IN THE COUNTRY

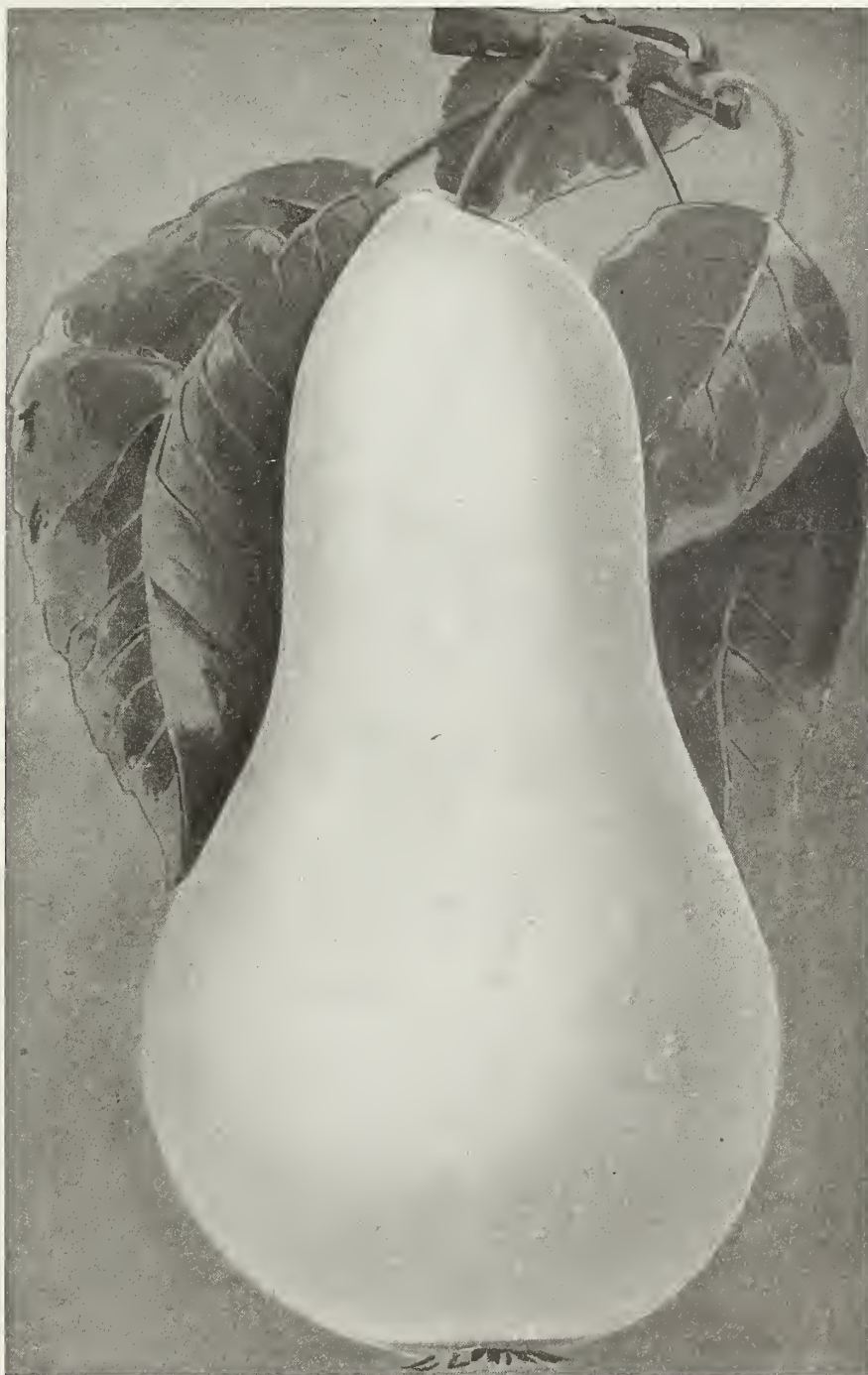
"The peach trees bought of you three years ago are now the finest in the country."

WM. SEARS, Beulah, Mich.

We sell shade trees for Real Estate subdivisions.



The Wonderful Bosc Pear



Scientifically improved under the Greening Method, the Bosc Pear will revolutionize fruit growing. Its profits as a market pear are astonishing. From \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel an average price. Large size $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, a good late fall keeper; the most luscious, honey-like flavor; beautiful golden color, productive and early bearer. Considered years ago as an impossible variety to grow with success on account of its feeble, straggly growth. Under the Greening Method we top-work the Bosc on the stem of the Kieffer and French Pear root, thus changing the tree to a strong, vigorous grower. We trade-mark every tree.



This is a block of 1-year-old Bartlett Pear trees. Visitors who have seen this great block state that they are the finest they have ever seen. Pedigree Stock.

Pears

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large size; yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August.

French. The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of 100 to

150 feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear for canning yet introduced; retains its rich flavor after cooking; not a good commercial pear. Middle to last of Aug.

Koonce. Originated in Southern Illinois. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium; yellow with carmine cheek; ripens with the earliest. July and Aug.

Summer Doyenne (Doy. de Ette). Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive; very early. Aug.

Wilder. Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of Aug.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.

AUTUMN PEARS

Angouleme (Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. Oct. and Nov. Succeeds best as a Dwarf.

Anjou. A large, fine pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Dec.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. Fruit subject to skin scab; spraying with lime and sulphur, mixture 1 gallon to 30 of water, will prevent it. Sept. to Oct.

Howell. Large; light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. to Oct.

Kieffer. Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and great yielder. Next to the Bartlett it has been planted most extensively for market. Nov. to Dec.

Lincoln, Illinois. Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. The value of the Lincoln Pear lies in its comparative exemption from blight and disease, in its hardiness and great productiveness. The fruit is medium to large, with a rich aromatic flavor; core small and healthy, and the fruit has a beautiful waxy appearance when fully ripe. Trees grow to an enormous size. Oct. to Nov.

Louise (L. B. de Jersey). Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. A fine grower on both standard and dwarf. Oct. to Nov.

Seckel. Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Sept. and Oct.

Sheldon. Fruit large; roundish; yellowish, nearly covered with light russet, slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. Oct.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Oct.

Beautify Farms With Flowers, Trees, Fruit

CHARLES S. BARRETT BRINGS AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO FARMERS OF GEORGIA

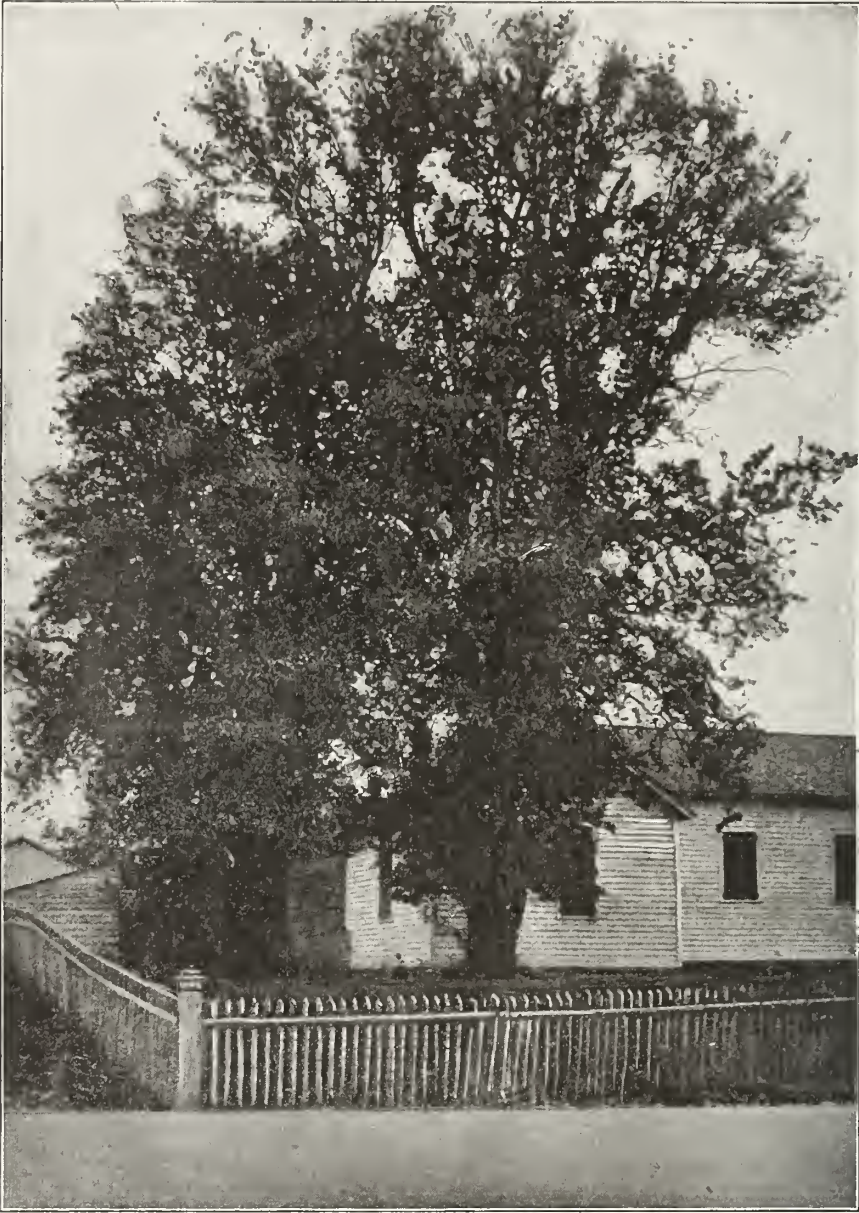
"Beautify the farm with flowers, trees, fruits and shrubs, and you will add more value to it per acre than you can do in any other way."

Charles S. Barrett, President of the National Farmers' Union, after having traveled nearly 1,000,000 miles within the United States and crossed the Rocky Mountains 38 times, makes this assertion as the result of observation and study of farm land values in every state in the country.

While seeing and urging the utilitarian viewpoint, Mr. Barrett does not overlook the sentimental side of it—the pleasure that beauty gives to the family and the satisfaction that comes from the cultivation of higher ideals. But he shows the farmer wherein he can increase abundantly the value of his own property by those little attentions to detail in making his surroundings more attractive.

Mr. Barrett is not the first who has brought such a message as this. He is but echoing the sentiment which has been expressed by hundreds of the leading men of the nation.

In your day's travel you will see many examples of splendid farms which have been allowed to run down and deteriorate until they have the appearance of a veritable jungle. It may be that right across the road you can see the direct opposite of this condition, a farm which has been beautified and improved; a farm where flowers and shrubs abound, and where everything from the vegetable garden to the fruit orchard has been kept in perfect order and condition.



THE FAMOUS FRENCH PEAR TREE, PLANTED AT MONROE, MICH., IN 1772
Over 200 Years Old Largest Pear Tree in the World Over 125 Feet High

This is the pear tree of historic fame that is recorded on the books of the American Pomological Society as the oldest and largest in the world. This famous tree was planted in the year 1772 by Colonel Francis Navarre, and has frequently yielded 150 bushels of fruit in one season. The erection of buildings in the year 1892 necessitated the removal of this monarch, and when cut down it was found sound to the heart from root to tip. It measured 9 feet 10 inches in circumference three feet from the ground. At present there are about twenty of these mammoth trees growing in this country, ranging from 50 to 100 feet in height, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Two of these mammoth pear trees, each over 60 feet high, are located on our own nursery grounds. Fruit is of medium size and is suitable for pickling, being rich, spicy and juicy. Flavor superb and retains its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties. Tree very hardy and has never been known to blight. Not a commercial variety. The French Pear Tree has never been known to blight.

A fruit farm is better than a gold mine.

WINTER PEARS

Bordeaux. Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. One of the best.

Bosc. Originated in Belgium. Shape, oblate—pyriform and of very large size. Color, a beautiful yellow, touched with crimson and slightly russeted. In quality it is undisputed as the most delicious dessert pear known. A medium late variety. The tree, however, is a poor grower, but under our scientific treatment has been restored to a strong, thrifty and productive tree. See page 14. This pear always sells at the highest prices, frequently bringing as high as \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel in the commercial markets.

Clairgeau (C. de Nantes). This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well-formed pears grown. Fruit large, with a very stout stem. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer in cultivation, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in

growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two- and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Oct. to Jan.

Lawrence. About medium; yellow, thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.

Lincoln Coreless. Fruit very large, handsome appearance; quality only medium, and very few if any seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. A good keeper. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight. Dec. to March.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears should be planted below the bud, sufficiently deep (three or four inches) to cover the junction of the pear and quince. Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient in clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are **Angouleme**, **Clairgeau**, **Louise** and **Seckel**. Among these we find the **Angouleme** and **Clairgeau** the most profitable.

Prizes For Accuracy

Out in our cellars where the order filling is going merrily on, there is considerable of enthusiasm. As we stand watching the work, we see a young man come rushing up with a bundle of trees on his shoulder. He lays it down, and very carefully scrutinizes the tag attached to it. Then he refers to a shipping bill which he holds. Then he makes a careful recount of the bundle and if he finds the number and the variety correct, he turns his shipping bill, etc., over to the checker for the final check.

This young man is working for a prize. If he goes along for a stated length of time without making a mistake he will get a gold piece prize for his pains.

This is one means which our nursery foreman has adopted to eliminate mistakes. It would be a mighty poor advertisement for us if an order for Gold Mine peaches should get to the customer and turn out to be Golden Drop instead. It is just such an error as this that might lose a good customer for us forever.

Every order that goes out of our cellars is carefully counted and recounted by the individual into whose hands the order is given for filling. The order is then turned over to an experienced "checker," who goes over the work for the **THIRD** time. Then at the shipping season the orders are "checked" into the boxes and the boxes (or bales) are "checked" into the cars.

MISTAKES ARE FEW. Once in a while we make one, but the number of errors is becoming smaller and smaller each year.

Cherries

SWEET VARIETIES

Bing. Among the best of black cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious, and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.

Gov. Wood. Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June.

Lambert. A very promising cherry of largest size. Flesh red, firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands in the lead as a shipping variety. June.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Rockport. Large; pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; a good bearer. Middle of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

Tartarian (Black Tartarian). Very large; bright purplish black; juicy; very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

Windsor. New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.

SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond, and quite as productive and hardy. Color red. June.

Eugenie (Empress Eugenie). Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and subacid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Richmond, and fully ten days later; best market variety among sour cherries. End of June.

Late Duke. Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

May Duke. Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Morello (Eng. Morello). Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. August.

Olivet. Large; shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, subacid flavor. June.

Philippe. Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, subacid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

Richmond. Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June.

Wragg. Very large, with a sweet subacid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

Remember This

The peach trees which come from Greening's Nurseries are grown on the best soil for the purpose in the United States. Furthermore, they are dug with whole roots.

My peaches, pears and quinces came to bearing this year and I find them all true to name and the fruit the finest. I thought that you would be interested in knowing that your stock gave entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

Chas. C. Bow,
Canton, Ohio.

"Finest lot of trees that I ever saw." A. Bartholomew, Nunica, Mich.

The Mammoth Austrian Prune Plum

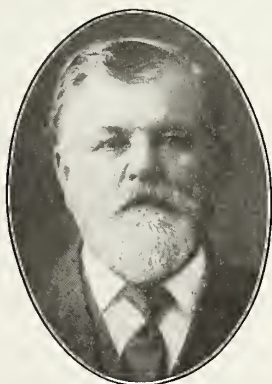
WE have been propagating the Mammoth Austrian Prune for three years and so great has been its success that we have never been able to produce enough of the trees to supply those who have demanded it. This alone is a recommendation of extreme significance.

Mr. George April, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the introducer of this variety into America, furnished the original scions for our use in propagating the Mammoth Austrian Prune, and all the buds that have been used in growing this variety since that time have been taken from the original tree on Mr. April's farm. Hence it may be seen that our trees of Austrian Prune are necessarily genuine and true to name. They could not possibly be otherwise. Furthermore, no other nurseryman can possibly have this variety, and all who claim to have it are imposters. The Austrian Prune can only be had from The Greening Nurseries.

Mr. April, the introducer, says this about the Austrian Prune:

"A few years ago, induced by a sort of hobby of mine, I determined to get a few varieties of fruit such as are grown in foreign soils. I wanted to see if possible whether foreign grown fruits were as fine as those grown in America. I therefore had several varieties of trees shipped to me from Austria where a friend of mine is engaged in fruit growing activities. Every one of these trees failed to grow except one. This one I have watched anxiously and noticed every feature of its development. The first crop that came from the tree was composed of the most wonderful plums that I have ever seen. Each succeeding crop has held up to that same high standard. **The fruit was larger than any American or Japanese variety** and the quality was most extraordinary. I have tested the shipping and keeping traits of the plum and in these respects also I have been surprised and gratified. **It is the best keeping plum in existence.** Its color is similar to Burbank. Its size is twice as large. It ripens in the middle of September, etc., etc. **The tree bore fruit the third year after planting and has not failed a single year since.** Most large-sized plums are late bearers and shy in production. The Austrian Prune is not only an early bearer but never fails to bear a good crop each year."

Already the Austrian Prune has made great strides toward revolutionizing the plum markets in this country. The Greening Nursery Company has made a special exhibit of this fruit at the Michigan State Fairs where thousands of interested people have seen the actual fruit from the original tree. Mr. April himself has been present at several of these exhibits and has personally told the remarkable story of his discovery to hundreds of people.

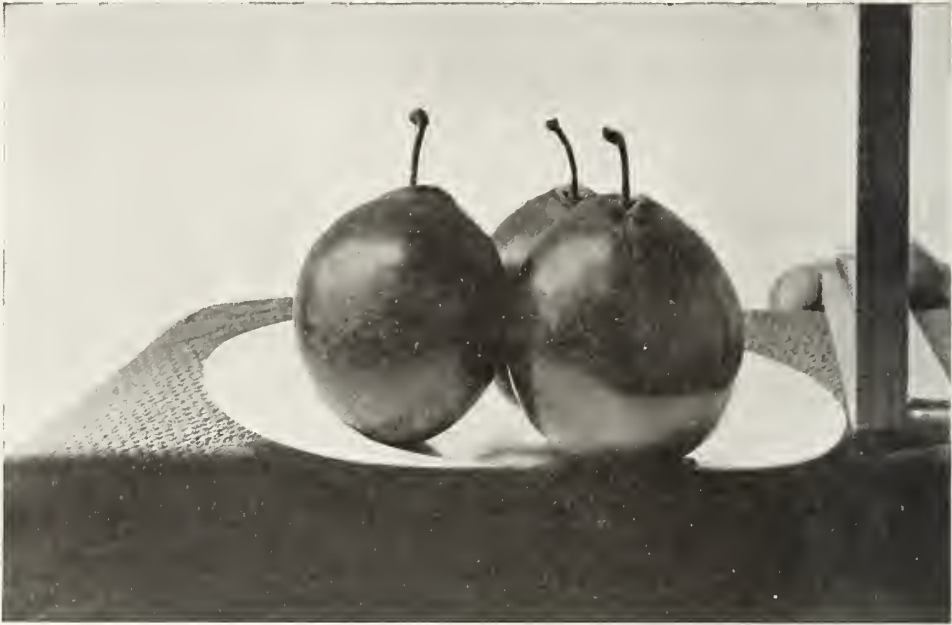


George April

Specimens of this plum have been in our office at various times and visitors have expressed admiration and wonder at the great size and wonderful Quality. We are never willing to introduce or recommend any new variety until we are absolutely sure of its worth. We do not hesitate to say that the Mammoth Austrian Prune is the greatest of all plums. We prophesy that it will never be equalled.

Our supply has heretofore been inadequate to the demand, owing to the limited number of buds that it was possible to get from a single tree of the variety. We have been gradually increasing our budding of this variety however and are now ready to fill all orders, as long as the trees last.

Persons buying the Mammoth Austrian Prune will get the greatest surprise of their lives.



MAMMOTH AUSTRIAN PRUNE TAKEN FROM TWO-YEAR TREES

(Reduced to One-half Size)

Largest and finest flavored plum ever introduced. The original tree in America is located at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the farm of Mr. George Aprill, who imported the scions from Austria. Our buds were taken from this very tree. See complete description in list of varieties below.

Plums

Austrian Prune. Tree very vigorous, upright, perfectly hardy, and is a young bearer. Fruit is the handsomest and largest plum in cultivation. Color, attractive dark reddish purple. Flesh golden yellow, sweet and mild; excellent quality. Good shipper and keeper. Ripens about middle of Sept. Takes highest honors and premiums everywhere.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Diamond. A superb and showy Plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom. Vigorous, hardy, productive. Sept.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable and rich flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. Sept.

Golden Drop (Coe's). Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Grand Duke. Color of Bradshaw; fruit very, large, of fine quality; very productive. Tree rather poor grower.

Gueii. Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, subacid; freestone. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg). A fine, late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

Lombard. Medium; round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; nearly freestone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Monarch. One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; clinging. Oct.

Prince (Prince's Yellow Gage). Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Reine Claude. Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. Sept.

Shropshire (Damson Shropshire). Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

Yellow Egg. Fruit of largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; subacid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh adherent to it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Aug.

Burbank. The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably suc-

cessful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically curculio-proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited about twelve years in this country and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed in any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for thirty days during warm weather. Abundant yearly bearer; fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. Very valuable for canning. First of Sept.

Red June. Medium to large; deep vermilion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive. Last of July or early Aug.

Wickson. Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japanese varieties I have fruited." Tree an upright grower, with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit largest of the Japans, handsome deep maroon red; firm; a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. Tree somewhat tender in cold northern countries. Middle of Sept.

Pedigree Trees

Mr. Forrest Crissey, a practical horticulturist, in a recent number of the "Saturday Evening Post," comments upon Pedigree Trees thus:

"There are so many advantages in favor of the Pedigree Tree—so many chances that it will pay for the extra cost many times over—that the shrewd orchardist will figure that he cannot afford not to insure his enterprise with these advantages."

Greening's Pedigree Trees are the kinds Mr. Crissey recommends.

3,000 PEACH TREES FINEST LOT I HAVE EVER BOUGHT

"It gives me great pleasure to state that the 3,000 peach trees I bought of you last spring were the finest and most uniform lot of trees I ever saw. I am so well pleased with your nursery stock that you will find enclosed another order for 1,000 trees, to be shipped next spring."

W. R. BAKER, Detroit, Mich.

APPROVED BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY

"Am glad to know that you are making a pedigree selection of the older varieties of fruit trees. I think that it is an important move. Your improved Beer's Smock will probably be a valuable late peach, as the old one is an especially good one here for productiveness and lateness."

LUTHER BURBANK.

Get the beauty habit—Plant a row of shrubs.

Mulberries

Downing's Everbearing. Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American. Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

Russian. Very hardy; vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in western states.

Apricots

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis. An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Budd. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

Catherine. Vigorous and productive. Medium sized; yellow, mild subacid. July.

Nicholas. Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome variety.

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of apples or pears, it imparts a delicious flavor.

Champion. A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Missouri (Missouri Mammoth). The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth). A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.

BOUND TO BRING RESULTS

"I wish to congratulate you upon your efforts to improve old strains of fruits in this state with Pedigree Trees, and I believe that the lines you have started out on are bound to bring results."

JOHN I. GIBSON,
Secretary Western Michigan Development Bureau, Traverse City, Mich.

YOUR TREES ADVERTISE THEMSELVES

"My trees arrived in most excellent condition, and such beautiful stock; it seems that I have never seen its equal. I appreciate your efforts and wish to thank you for selecting such fine stock for myself and my neighbor. Certainly such splendid trees and fine roots will advertise themselves. The only way I can reciprocate is to do some such favors as you ask of me at any time."

BENTON GEBHARDT, Hart, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.

"Thank you for your honesty and fair dealings"—August Wager, Kewanee, Ills.

Grapes

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

PLANT 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface; spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position, fill in the earth and press down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, covered with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Champion. A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

Concord. The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market; succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in Sept.

Eaton. Black; bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality very fine; vine exceedingly hardy; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing, as it does, twenty days before the Concord.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet; rather sprightly.

Worden. A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. A valuable market sort.

YOUR GOODS ARE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Your goods came in excellent condition and are of superior quality, far ahead of any goods delivered in this section. The splendid root system and strong, healthy bodies, carefully trained and handled, are a most satisfactory feature of your trees.

C. F. BALLENTINE, Springfield, O.

BEATS THE OTHER NURSERIES A MILE

I found all your trees in first class shape. They were much better than the stock delivered by three other nurseries who made deliveries at this place. If anybody wants to enquire as to whether your stock is all right send them to me. I have sold your trees for many years and have many fine plantings in my territory to show for the quality of your stock.

J. W. INGLE, SR., Agent.

SOLD GREENING TREES SIXTEEN YEARS

Your trees and shrubs, roses and vines that you shipped to my three delivery points were all fine. I have not had a kick this spring. I have delivered your stock for sixteen years and you have always treated me and my customers well.

D. W. C. RAU, Agent.

ALL PACKED NICELY

Your shipment of trees received and I want to say that they are the finest lot I have ever received. They were well packed and customers were all well satisfied.

B. C. CURTIS, Agent.

NOT A KICK

Your stock was first class. Never had a kick from a customer. Don't think your shipping policy can be beat.

LEVI KOYL, Agent.

A good fruit orchard will open the door to fortune.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers No. 15). Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.

Brighton. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous; hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Salem. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; good keeper.

Vergennes. Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Brighton. Its keeping qualities are superior.

WHITE GRAPES

Diamond. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color, delicate, greenish-white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Green Mountain. Color greenish white, skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore.

Niagara. This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.

Pocklington. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens just ahead of Concord.

Pedigree Trees

Mr. Forrest Crissey, a practical horticulturist, in a recent number of the "Saturday Evening Post," comments upon Pedigree Trees thus:

"There are so many advantages in favor of the Pedigree Tree—so many chances that it will pay for the extra cost many times over—that the shrewd orchardist will figure that he cannot afford not to insure his enterprise with these advantages."

Greening's Pedigree Trees are the kinds Mr. Crissey recommends.

Be sure to read up on the science of Pedigreeing trees. This book contains a complete history of this great discovery.

Trees may be ruined by improper storage. Our cellars are scientifically constructed and frost proof.

Facilities for quick shipping are one of our big points of advantage.

We are proud of our nursery achievements. Visitors are welcome to come and be shown over our great nurseries.

We don't claim to sell the cheapest trees. We do claim to sell the best. The full worth of your money guaranteed.

"My trees were packed in fine shape"—R. A. Barnes, Toledo, Ohio.

Small Fruit Department

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS

THE soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart; Strawberries for field culture, 1x4 feet, and for garden 2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting will smother the plant. Spread the roots, in planting small fruits, as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly with the hand. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse straw manure to prevent the plants from being heaved out during the winter. After planting, cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.

Raspberries

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

Columbian. An improvement on Shaffer, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning; color dull purplish red. Bush a strong grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, stands at head for canning, making jam, jelly, etc. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety.

Cuthbert. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower; poor shipper.

Marlboro. Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best large early berries for the North.

Shaffer. Fruit large; purple; soft, with sprightly subacid and rich flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late. One of the best for canning.

BLACK CAPS

Conrath. Six days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1886 this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting.

Cumberland. A mammoth midseason blackcap that holds its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness, among the best.

Gregg. Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; fairly hardy. Well known everywhere. No one can afford to be without it.

Haymaker. We recommend this new Raspberry as the most productive in cultivation. It is an Ohio seedling of the tall, strong-growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color, size and texture, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops. The one great Raspberry for market growers.

Kansas. Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg.

When other crops fail, fruit crops excel. Big prices.

Blackberries

Ancient Briton. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit; stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and bring the highest price in market.

El Dorado. H. E. Van Demari recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good."

Erie. Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Rathbun. Very large, jet black, without hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality; very rich aroma. Plant suckers very little. Very hardy. Ripens early.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; very few thorns and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

Taylor. A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

Wilson. Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together; requires protection in some localities.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. One of the long-growing trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.

BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED

When I receive fair treatment from the hands of anyone it always affords me great pleasure to tell it to others. I wish to say that I purchased 350 fruit trees from The Greening Nursery Company last spring through their agent, George A. Flory. They promised me good stock, which I expected, but they have sent me better stock than I really expected. I think they sent me the finest yearling trees I ever saw, nothing but No. 1 clean, straight and healthy trees. The result is, I think, only one of the entire lot will fail to grow. I think I always owe a good word for the Greening Nursery Company.

S. C. SHANTZ, Archbold, O.

BOUND TO BRING RESULTS

I wish to congratulate you upon your efforts to improve old strains of fruits in this state with Pedigree Trees, and I believe that the lines you have started out on are bound to bring results.

JOHN I. GIBSON,
Secretary Western Michigan Development Bureau, Traverse City, Mich.

YOUR TREES ADVERTISE THEMSELVES

My trees arrived in most excellent condition, and such beautiful stock; it seems that I have never seen its equal. I appreciate your efforts and wish to thank you for selecting such fine stock for myself and my neighbor. Certainly such splendid trees and fine roots will advertise themselves. The only way I can reciprocate is to do some such favor as you ask of me at any time.

BENTON GEBHARDT, Hart, Mich.

I thought you might be interested in knowing how your trees are doing which I purchased from you and set out last Spring (1916). Out of the 220 cherries every one grew. Out of 330 peaches only 11 failed. Out of 550 apples I lost 13 trees. In other words I lost only 25 trees out of a planting of 1,100. The beauty of it is that they are all looking fine at this time.

Yours Respectfully,

M. M. Chambers,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Currants

Champion (Black Champion). A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall. A native black seedling of the western wild currant; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower.

Fay's Prolific. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked; of medium growth and productive.

Lee (Black). A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

London Market. For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper.

Naples. Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Pomona. While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants. Similar to if not identical with Raby Castle.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Wilder. A new red currant, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when overripe. The leading garden and market variety; a strong, vigorous, erect grower and a great yielder. Fruit as large as the largest; a good shipper.

\$25.00 PER BUSHEL FOR WINTER BANANA APPLES PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT TAFT

From the Denver (Col.) Times

One of the interesting events yesterday was the purchase of a box of fancy Winter Banana Apples by Eric Swanson, general agent of the Antlers Orchard Development Company at Colorado Springs for President Taft. The box contained about sixty apples, displaying a blue ribbon. They were sold for \$52.20, or almost a dollar apiece. They were grown by E. A. Flemming and W. S. Park in the Antlers-Silt district of Garfield county.

These trees were bought from Greening's Big Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.

FINE LOT OF PEACH TREES

The trees I got of you did fine. Out of 1,300 I only lost two trees, and they have made a fine growth.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Fennville, Mich.

GREENING'S TREES GROW

Greening's Big Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen: I received 1,200 trees from you last year and only five out of the twelve hundred died. I am well pleased with them.

C. G. NASH, New Era, Mich.

In the interests of fruit growers in Washtenaw county we desire to make public the wonderful qualities of the New Prolific Peach introduced by your firm. We harvested this year a full crop of New Prolifics. The price received for the fruit averaged \$3.00 per bushel.

Chas. Braun,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Gooseberries

Columbus. An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality; a strong grower, with large, glossy foliage. New.

Downing. Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

Houghton. A vigorous American sort; very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup.

Industry. An English variety; very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor.

Very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown.

Red Jacket. A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

Smith. From Vermont. Large; oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Asparagus

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supersede the old favorite. It has been tested both North and South, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and of very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor.

I am pleased to say that the landscape work done by your Mr. Chas. E. Greening has been a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to me. Everything seems to grow so beautifully. Under separate cover I am sending some photographs of my place.

Paul H. Hoeft,
Rogers City, Mich.

Strawberries

Instructions for the Care of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked "(Imp.)" are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate," and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. Those marked "(Per.)" are the perfect flowering sorts.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

Brandywine (Per.). Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of the season.

Bubach (Imp.). Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

Clyde (Per.). This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is as large as Bubach and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, foliage light green in color.

Crescent (Imp.). Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequalled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

Cumberland (Per.). Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Dunlap (Senator Dunlap). (Per.). Medium to large, flattened slightly. Dark crimson. Flesh red, firm and fine in texture. Quality excellent. Plant hardy and strong grower.

Excelsior (Per.). Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is an excellent grower of good, clean foliage, making large, stocky plant, which is one of the main business qualifications of the strawberry. It does well on light sand or heavy land. The berry is dark red, nearly as dark as Warfield; of good size; one of the best shippers; will stand as much handling as the old Wilson without bruising. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy; blossom perfect.

Gandy (Per.). Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. Latest of all. A profitable market sort.

Haverland (Imp.). The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red.

Our peach trees are the standard of excellence. Our soils are specially adapted for the growing of peach trees.

Up to date methods—our claim to superiority.

Jessie (Per.). On moist soil is a robust healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

Parker Earl (Per.). Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.

Sharpless (Per.). Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in

diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Warfield (Imp.). The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown.

Wilson (Per.). Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Season early to late.

Nuts

Chestnut, American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor and are a valuable article of commerce. Best adapted for sandy or gravelly soil.

Chestnut, Spanish. A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

Pecan. This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Walnut, Black. This is the most valuable of all of our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the

manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Walnut, Japan (Siebold's Japan). A most valuable species, which on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth is well adapted for our country. It grows with great vigor assuming one of the most well shaped trees for ornament and shade, without any particular pruning or care. One of the hardiest of nut trees. Trees begin to bear when two or three years old. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut and borne in large clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire; considering its early bearing, hardiness and quality, it is regarded the most valuable of any nut for our country.

Testimonial Letters

RECEIVED FROM AGENTS AND DELIVERYMEN.

We do an immense business through agents representing our firm in the various territories. A page devoted to printing the opinions of these men would not come amiss. Who could be more critical than the men who sell, deliver and collect for our trees and shrubs. Read what some of these men have to say about Greening's stock and judge for yourself whether we are able to give satisfaction to our patrons:

"Everybody well pleased with stock."

LEVI YATES, Agent.

"No one could have had a more pleasant delivery."

J. W. FOOR, Agent.

"Enclosed find check for the amount of my delivery. The trees were fine and received in good shape."

W. E. SCRIVER, Agent.

"Everyone of the people to whom I delivered your trees are well pleased with them."

C. P. GIVEN, Deliveryman.

No flower so fine as the peony. All colors.

"Nursery stock arrived in good condition, and delivered to customers who were all greatly satisfied. Many thanks for your liberal dealing with me. I certainly wish your firm great success."
WM. BUSSARD, Agent.

"Please find enclosed postal money order for the amount of my delivery. Many thanks for handling the business so promptly and accurately."
LOREN HALSTEAD, Agent.

"I am enclosing herewith Zanesville delivery book, also a nice bunch of orders to come in a second delivery to this place. The Zanesville shipment was as nearly perfect as nursery stock could be."
T. M. SMITH, Agent.

"Please find enclosed check for \$200.00 in settlement of the delivery at Bangor. The stock is very fine and I do not expect to lose a single penny on my delivery. If we handle the people right, we can hold them for future business."
E. O. ORTON, Agent.

"Enclosed please find check for the Republic delivery. Also the delivery report for the same. The trees were all fine and all the people were well pleased with them."
H. V. BISHOP, Agent.

"I have been able to effect a delivery at an earlier date than usual and have met with good success, having had no trouble for the reason that everything was O. K. I hope I may be of service to you again."
R. N. GIDDINGS, Deliveryman.

"Have made the delivery here on schedule as to date. The trees gave excellent satisfaction and were easy to deliver. I enclose a draft to cover and will let you hear from me again soon."
R. E. GIBSON, Agent.

"I finished the delivery yesterday. The stock was fine and all the plants and trees were entirely satisfactory to all. I will send you the draft today."
O. L. VANZILE.

"Just finished the delivery at Bailey. Trees fine." W. E. SCRIVER, Agent.

"The trees which I received from you this spring are the very finest that I ever saw."
F. L. YORK, Customer.

"The trees delivered at Huntington this spring were very satisfactory. Everyone was well pleased with their purchase and I find that those to whom I sold trees in former years are more than pleased with the fruit crops that they are getting off of them."
J. M. HARRISON, Agent.

"I have sold and delivered your trees for the last twenty years and the trees that you shipped me this Spring were the finest that I ever delivered. The trees were packed in fine shape, I don't see how you could better it. All customers well pleased."
W. E. SCRIVER, Agent.

"I think the trees you shipped me this spring were fine in every respect, everyone was pleased with the goods and ready with the cash, etc."
W. A. BAUERS, Agent.

"The shipment of trees which I received this spring was the best that I ever saw. Those who planted the stock had nothing but praise and commendation to speak concerning them. Many declared that the trees were far superior to those received from other nurseries. I find that good stock is the best advertisement that any nursery can get."
E. E. PETERSON, Agent.

"Your stock this year was exceedingly fine and customers were more than pleased. Even disinterested parties made many comments on the quality of the trees."
F. LEROY, Agent.

"The stock received from you this spring was the best that I ever saw from you or any other nursery company. I expected to get good trees but they beat my expectation."
ROY FREEMIRE, Agent.

I consider it only justice to you to tell you that the trees sent to Kelly's Island this season were the finest rooted of any that were ever shipped here. I congratulate you on the fine methods you must have for growing such fine stock."
HENRY BEATTY, Agent.

"The trees shipped to me this spring were extraordinary, the best I ever received from you, in fact the best I ever received from any nursery. The top-worked Canada Reds and Northern Spys were especially fine."
H. W. BLASEY, Agent.

The stock which came from your nurseries this year was the finest I ever delivered. They could not find anything to kick about."
M. FISH, Agent.

The Truth

Your family demands a good HOME ORCHARD. Your farm is not in any way complete without it. An acre planted to fruit trees will in three years add hundreds of dollars to the cash value of your farm. In addition to this it will keep your family provided with fruit necessary for their health and comfort.

In addition to these reasons you will have some fruit to sell and turn into dollars to help you bear the expense of operating the balance of your farm.

A good home orchard will cost you only a few dollars. It will be worth hundreds.

If you look forward to selling your place some day you can get a much bigger price for it by having an orchard planted on it.

If you contemplate leaving your farm to your children it would be almost an insult to your business integrity for you to leave them a farm with no fruit trees.

THINK ABOUT THIS. PLANT NOW FOR FUTURE YEARS.

By Mr. E. R. Lake of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

"The one feature of the old farm that still clings to me strongly is the old apple tree filled with its annual crop of Pumpkin Sweets. It can only be of ultimate good to the people of America that the old orchard delights of twenty-five years ago be brought back to us again," etc.

E. R. Lake.

By C. A. Bingham, Vice-President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society.

"I believe that every farmer owes to the health, happiness, and comfort of his family the small effort that it would take for him to provide a home orchard for their use," etc.

C. A. Bingham.

From the E. H. Close Realty Co., of Toledo, Ohio.

"An orchard of two or three acres means real independence. Orchard farming means a large returns for as little effort and expenditure as is possible to any honest industry. A Home Orchard offers you the joy of life as well as the profits.

The E. H. Close Realty Co.,

Toledo, Ohio.

By T. F. Marston, Secretary of Northwestern Michigan Development Bureau.

"I can picture in my mind an ideal home orchard, one that would not be a burden to the farmer, but which would provide for his needs and give his family a great variety of fruit and a larger independence than he would have were he to depend upon the market," etc.

T. F. Marston.

I am well pleased with the trees which I got from you. They are the nicest trees that I ever got from any nursery and they are all living and doing well. I thank you a thousand times for your courtesy with me.

It affords us great pleasure to inform you that the landscape work that you did for the Holy Cross Cemetery is now showing the result of your artistic taste and conscientious labor, etc.

The Holy Cross Cemetery,
Detroit, Michigan.

Lime-Sulphur Solution

As Used to Exterminate The San Jose Scale

The remedy for scale is almost as simple as the old-fashioned sulphur and molasses which you used to take for a Spring preventative. **LIME-SULPHUR KILLS SCALE.**

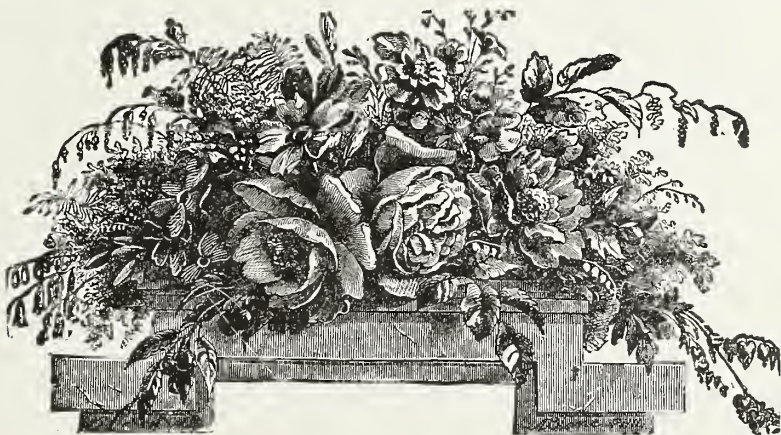
We recommend that you get the **COMMERCIAL LIME-SULPHUR**. You can get it at your hardware store or from your druggist. If he hasn't it in stock he will get it for you quickly or tell you where to get it.

This **LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE** which you buy will cost about 15 cents per gallon. Each gallon of the mixture makes 11 gallons of Lime-Sulphur Solution when properly mixed with water. This makes it a very cheap process. You can see that the solution will cost only about 1 cent per gallon as it is used for Scale.

The Spray Pump

A small orchard may be sprayed just as satisfactorily with a barrel sprayer or a hand-force pump as with an expensive gasoline power sprayer. A barrel sprayer will cost approximately \$12.00 to \$15.00 and will spray an orchard as large as 5 acres. The hand-force, or horizontal pump, costs about \$20.00 or \$25.00, and will spray an orchard as large as 10 acres. The Frisco Railroad Horticultural Department carried on tests which proved that just as satisfactory results could be secured by spraying with a barrel or force pump (if the work was done thoroughly) as when a gasoline power sprayer was used.

We have not enough space to elaborate upon the subject of spraying. If you ever are in need of information as to how, when, or how often to spray your trees, write us and the information will be quickly forthcoming. Write for Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide. It tells all about it.



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This is to certify that the 2,200 trees that I bought of your firm were the finest stock that I ever saw and they will make me a beautiful orchard. The only planters in this county who are not pleased are the ones who have not Greening's trees.

H. F. Brundage,
Huron, Ohio.

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Last year (1916) I bought an order of trees from your agent Mr. Garber and I am so well pleased with them that I would like to have the privilege of selling some of your trees to my neighbors. Out of an order of 225 trees I only lost one tree and the rest are doing fine.

D. F. Eikenberry,
Canton, Ohio.

We grow and sell more trees and shrubs than any other firm in business.

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Have been planting trees for twenty years and I think that your shipment to me in 1915 were the nicest lot of trees that I ever saw. Thanking you for your good stock and for your very courteous treatment. I am,

Very truly yours,

S. Hallett,
Swanton, Ohio.

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[illegible]

Allow me to congratulate you on the quality of stock sent me this season. Enclosed find check in payment. Thanking you for the businesslike manner in which you have treated me, I am,

Yours truly,

Phil. Austin,
Arkona, Michigan.

THE BLADE PRINTING & PAPER CO
TOLEDO, OHIO.

We started with 30 acres. We now occupy 1530 acres. The answer—satisfied customers.

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